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THE PEOPLE'S FRIHND.

Who is it comes in the early morn,
And stops my work of planting corn?
The candidate.

Who is it comes when the sun is high,
And talks and talks till I nearly die?
The candidate.

Who is it comes at the hour of noon,
And stays till almost faint and swoon?
The candidate.

Who is it comes when the sun is low,
And stays till I wish and wish he'd go?
The candidate.

Who is it comes when the day is done,
And hangs around till I get my gun?
The candidate.
—Waycross (Ga.) Journal.

TELL HIM SO.

If you have a word of cheer
That may light the pathway drear
Of a brother pilgrim here,
Let him know.
Show him you appreciate
What he does; and do not wait
Till the heavy hand of Fate
Lays him low.
If you heart contains a thought
That will brighter make his lot,
Then, in mercy, hide it not;
Tell him so.

Bide not till the end of all
Carries him beyond recall,
When beside his sable pall,
To avow
Your affection and acclaim
To do honor to his name
And to place the wreath of fame
On his brow.
Rather speak to him to-day:
For the things you have to say
May assist him on his way;
Tell him now.

Life is hard enough, at best;
But the love that is expressed
Makes it seem a pathway blest
To our feet;
And the troubles that we share
Seem the easier to bear,
Smile upon your neighbor's care,
As you greet.
Rough and stony are our ways;
Dark and dreary are our days;
But another's love and praise
Make them sweet.

MY QUEEN UNKNOWN.

I've christened her my pretty "Queen Unknown,"
Because I do not even know her name;
I only know she drives (always alone)
Past where we merry golfers meet in game.
And when I hear that brown, high stepping pair
I think not of the ball, but crane my neck,
And plough the heather like a yeoman's share
Until the tandem cart is but a speck.

The equal of her skill I've yet to meet.
They smile on me and hint that live is blind;
Yet I am sure no whip could dare compete
The tandem that is ever in my mind.
The poise of the lash when not in need,
The ribbons held so gracefully serene;
'Twould be a mean and hardened horse, indeed,
That dared to disobey for once my tandem queen.

Oh, "Queen Unknown," if you but dare encourage me
Of golf I'll play no more or even think;
I'll toss away the brassie and the tee
And leave for evermore the weary link.
Then straight out to the drive I'd find my way,
And mount beside you on your tandem throne,
And let you hold the ribbons all the way,
And then no longer you would be my "Queen Unknown."
—Victor A. Hermann, in New York Herald.

WHY PRINCE HENRY SMILED

Foaming Imported Lager Oddily Labeled at White House.

Washington Post.

The impressive military reception of the royal visitor to the Capital City, the display of gorgeous scarlet, mauve, cream and buff uniforms, with their yards of gold braid and silver lace, was not without its humor. One little feature of the famous dinner at the White House in the evening served to cause considerable merriment among the notable guests, which little incident having leaked out has served as a merry horse on a well-known boniface.

This same patron saint of the weiner-schnitzel, the pumpernickel and Hofbrau is famed for his fondness for decorating all of the utensils of his place of business with more or less perfect likenesses of himself.

Mine host received an order from the White House on Monday. It was for certain butts of brown and lusty Wurzberger, brought from far across the seas, from the famous brew-masters of the old country. The beverage was to be accompanied by a large number of steins from which the guests might quaff the nectar and imagine themselves back once more in their own Vaterland. The brown-staved kegs were sent and sundry boxes of steins. Each guest, Prince Henry included, glanced down as the tall mug of the foamy was placed in front of him, and few could keep doyn the emotions when they saw, painted brilliantly into the side of each stein, the familiar picture of the Pennsylvania avenue landlord and beneath the picture this motto: "Stolen from Ernst Gerstenberg."

SEARCHING FOR TRACES OF A DEPARTED SOUL

In one of the suburbs of Paris a wealthy merchant died the other day, and on the evening of the funeral his neighbors witnessed a curious ceremony. An hour before the body was to be taken to the cemetery the relatives of the dead man, five or six in number, went out into the garden adjoining the house and walked solemnly and silently around it. Each carried a lantern and kept his eyes fixed on the ground, as though he were looking for something. Finally, they all halted in front of a large pile of stone, and, laying aside their lanterns, proceeded to throw down the pile. After every stone had been removed, they examined minutely the spot on which the pile had rested, and then slowly and with bowed heads, returned to the house.

This is an old Norman custom, and it was observed in this instance because the dead man was a native of Gisors. There is a tradition in Normandy that before burying a body all the ground around his dwelling should be searched, in order to make sure that the soul has not hidden itself somewhere. At one time every family in Normandy faithfully observed this tradition, but now only a few heed it.

Women Wage Earners.

The number of women earning their own living in this country was given as 4,000,000 in the last census report, the number having more than doubled in the last ten years. The larger increase was in the women engaged in trade, which, from 20,000, rose to 228,000. Bookkeepers, stenographers, cashiers and telephone operators made up a large proportion.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY; HOW IT IS ACCOMPLISHED

The manner of telegraphic communication without a conducting wire—the Marconi system—is a mystery to many. It is, however, almost as simple as telegraphy with wires. In the latter, the electric vibrations, or waves are carried by the molecules of the wire itself. In the Marconi system, these same vibrations are set up in the universal ether.

No one has yet been able to explain what this ether is. All we know of it is from its phenomena. Light and heat come to us from the sun, 92,500,000 millions of miles away—yes, and from stars, which are also suns, thousands and tens of thousands of times farther off. They can not travel through the air, for there is no air in the vast void spaces of the universe. Hence the theory of an universal ether. Light, heat and electricity have been proved to be identical, except as to the length of their respective waves. This ether fills the universe. We can not see, hear nor feel it; it transcends all our senses. Its existence may be called a theory; but we could not explain the phenomena of light, heat and electricity without assuming its existence.

As has been intimated, vibrations may be set up in the ether. These vibrations differ in wave-lengths. One variety is called "Hertzian waves," from the young German scientist, Dr. Hertz, who proved their existence. These are the waves used to transmit telegraphic signals by the Marconi system.

Two sets of apparatus are needed at every station—the sending and the receiving instruments. The starting-point of the sending apparatus is an ordinary battery, or a dynamo. A battery will do for distances up to a hundred miles or so, but for transoceanic signaling, a dynamo is needed, to create a current strong enough. This current passes through an ordinary telegraph key, and then through primary of an induction coil. An induction coil consists of two spools of insulated wire, one inserted within the other, but without any electrical connection between the two. When a current from the battery or dynamo is sent through the primary coil, another current is cre-

THE OSCILLATOR.

ated, or induced, in the secondary coil. The wires from the secondary coil pass through the "oscillator."

This oscillator is nothing but two brass balls, mounted on a stand. The distance between them can be increased or decreased. When the electrical current is set up in the secondary circuit, a spark will pass back and forth between the knobs—that is, oscillate between them, whence the name of the device. These sparks give rise to the Hertzian waves in the ether, which travel out in all directions from the exciting point. If an operator manipulates the telegraph key in the primary circuit, it is evident the sparks will pass whenever the key is closed; and by watching the sparks another operator could read the message ticked off by the key.

One of the knobs of the oscillator is connected with the earth by an ordinary ground wire; the other knob is connected with a vertical wire, hung from the top of a high mast, or supported by a kite or balloon. The purpose of this is to send the Hertzian waves forth at a considerable height, so they will not be intercepted by hills, tall buildings, etc. Of course the ether permeates buildings, hills and earth, and the water, yet they offer some resistance to the Hertzian waves, just as the glass of a window, though transparent, shuts out a little sunlight.

The apparatus just described is that essential to sending wireless messages. There are other devices used in connection with it, but they intended to exclude other than ether waves, and for similar purposes.

When the telegraphic key in the primary circuit is closed, the current passes through the primary of the induction coil; this sets up a secondary current, which passes through the oscillator and thence to the vertical wire on the mast; from this the Hertzian waves radiate in all directions. When the key is opened, all this stops, of course. So the dots and dashes of ordinary telegraphy can be sent out in Hertzian waves.

Now, how are these waves caught at the receiving station, miles away? First, there is another vertical wire; and when the electric waves reach it the current goes down it to the ground—first, however, passing through a coherer.

The coherer is a glass tube about two inches long, with a wire inserted in each

THE COHERER.

end. At the end of each wire is a silver block, fitting closely in the tube. These two blocks are separated one-sixteenth to one-thirty-second of an inch. This little gap is filled with fine metal filings, usually steel, iron or nickel. These, lying loose, do not afford a sufficiently good conductor to permit an ordinary battery current to pass from one silver block to the other. But when a spark jumps across this small interval, it causes the metal filings to cohere and arrange themselves sufficiently close to give good contact, and the current of a local battery passes through—which current operates an ordinary telegraphic sounder.

But the metal filings being thus arranged so as to conduct a current, they must be restored to their original condition in order to break the current. This is done by a little hammer, called the "tapper," which, every time the circuit is closed, gently taps the coherer in the center; this causes the metal particles to fall apart. Then another Hertzian wave comes along, and they cohere again, until the tapper causes them to de-cohere. This process is repeated constantly as the waves come and stop. The message, flashed through the ether at the rate of 186,400 miles a second, is thus reproduced on the sounder placed in the local circuit, and is as easily read as any other telegraphic message.

While Marconi is entitled to full credit for his development of etheric telegraphy, it is not true that he is the absolute inventor of the whole process. Hertz discovered the waves which bear his name. Dr. Branly discovered the peculiar electrical properties of metal filings, and invented the coherer. Dr. O. J. Lodge, in 1894, showed that the coherer could be used to send telegraphic signals, and devised the tapper to de-cohere them. Popoff, a Russian scientist, in experimenting with etheric waves, used the tall mast and wire. Marconi has used all of these; but in devices to render them more efficient; and in adapting them to one another, he has displayed great inventive genius. He has molded them into one organic whole.

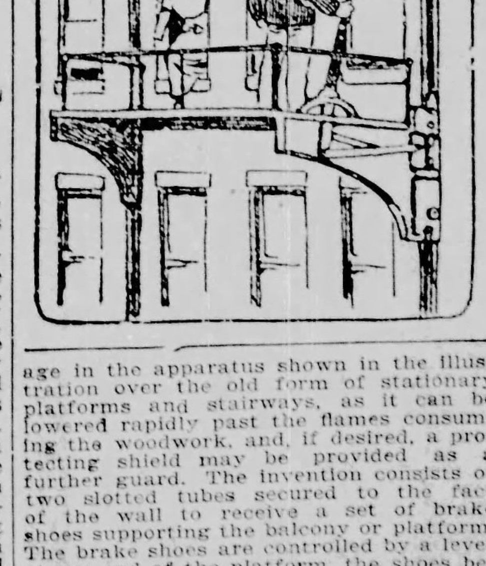
Marconi has no monopoly on effective appliances for wireless telegraphy. Apparatus for this purpose is manufactured by two firms in Germany, two in Paris, and by the Marconi company in London. Marconi has patented certain apparatus in England, but it is doubtful if his patents would be sustained in the courts. Patents have been taken out in the United States on apparatus for wireless telegraphy, but no company is manufacturing installations in this country.

The Russian and French navies use a French apparatus for wireless telegraphy, the German navy a German one, the English and Italian navies the Marconi. The American navy is trying each of them, on different ships. A complete station outfit—that is, one set each of receiving and of sending apparatus—costs about $1,500 in both Germany and France. The Marconi company furnishes the same for about $1,000, but demands in addition a royalty of $500 per year for fifteen years.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE BALCONY FIRE ESCAPE

The iron fire escapes usually placed on large office and factory buildings, do not add materially to their beauty, and more than once they have proven useless as a means of escape from the burning building, owing to the necessity for passing in front of the blazing windows in the descent. There is a decided advant-



age in the apparatus shown in the illustration over the old form of stationary platforms and stairways, as it can be lowered rapidly past the flames consuming the woodwork, and, if desired, a protecting shield may be provided as a further guard. The invention consists of two slotted tubes secured to the face of the wall to receive a set of brake shoes supporting the balcony or platform. The brake shoes are controlled by a lever at one end of the platform, the shoes being normally clamped to the edges of the guide tubes to support the apparatus beneath an upper row of windows for use as a balcony, which it resembles not a little. At the ends of the guide tubes pulleys are placed to carry endless cables connecting with the car. When a fire occurs and the car has been lowered to the ground by the proper handling of the brake lever it may then be raised again to the first party who has used it. To accomplish this ropes are connected with the endless cables to rise inside the tubes as the car falls, and by pulling the ropes the platform may be raised and lowered as often as desired.

Had Her Revenge.

He told his wife she ought to take cooking lessons.

"Did she?"

"Well, yes. She sent for her mother to come and give her a three-months' course."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IN FAMILY PLOT

The Last of the Booth Brothers Is Buried.

Baltimore Cor. New York World.

The body of Dr. Joseph A. Booth, the last of the famous Booth brothers, was buried in the historic family plot at Greenmount cemetery the other day. The others buried in the lot are Junius Brutus Booth, sir., and wife, John Wilkes Booth and Mrs. Asia Booth Clarke, wife of the late tragedian, John Sleeper Clarke, and mother of Creston and Wilfred Clarke. Edwin Booth and the younger Junius Brutus Booth are not buried there.

John Wilkes Booth's grave is unmarked. A local undertaker, recently deceased, told this story of his last interview with Edwin Booth. He said:

"I had fixed up the Booth lot in Greenmount, and I took a diagram to Philadelphia to show just what I had done. Mr. Booth was highly pleased. I then asked him what he wished done in regard to the grave of John Wilkes Booth, telling him that I had put marks at every grave except his. A shade passed over the face of the tragedian, and the struggle of emotion that was going on within him was pitiful to see. Then he turned slowly and in a low voice said: 'Leave that as it is. Place no marks there.'"

Vaccinating School Children.

New York Press.

No child gets into a New York public school unless vaccinated. In London the other day a member of the school board moved that a petition be presented to the government for an alteration of the law in effect there so as to allow school boards to admit only vaccinated children. This was opposed on the ground that "the board's province was education and not vaccination," and the motion was lost by a vote of 24 to 9. London's chief complaint is that it cannot secure a sufficient number of qualified teachers for its schools. New York might spare a few.

No Emperor of Germany.

New York Sun.

The wording of Mayor Low's flag proclamation makes it proper to warn speakers at functions participated in by Prince Henry that there is no "emperor of Germany." William II is the German emperor, a title that represents an immense amount of political finesse and care in choosing.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VIII.—PETTINESS.

That corner in the tap-room of the Silver Ball, where Sotheran and Church already twice had sat, was destined before long to see another meeting. The captain sent word by Tabb to Thomas Ellery that on such a day, at such an hour, he could be found at the tavern. But to his surprise and disgust, at the appointed time there entered, not Ellery alone, but also Brush.

The world at that moment was not going well with the New Yorker. He was out of money, he wanted more, and on the street he clung to his brother-in-law for the purpose of extorting it. He began to drop hints. The boy—oh, Ellery knew well enough what boy—there was a secret about him which Ellery would like to know. Would he pay to know? Ten guineas—eight guineas? Never; and Ellery marched on.

"Well, then," said Brush at last, "the boy has run away. Now, will you pay?"

"Run away!" cried Ellery, between delight and unbelief. "When? Where?"

"A year ago. But where?—as if I knew."

"Couldn't you find him—catch him?"

"No," answered Brush; "and tried my best, too. Now, won't you give me something, Tom?"

"Why should I?" grinned Ellery, resuming his walk. "He's gone."

"Ah," responded Brush, "but where is he?"

Ellery stopped in alarm. "Will he come here and find me?"

"Fool!" sneered the other. "He doesn't know of you, or his own name."

The father was relieved. "Don't call me a fool, Crean," he directed, walking on. Brush still followed.

"Now you'll give me something, won't you, Tom?" he asked. "Just for the news."

Ellery had reached his destination. "No," he answered. "Now, I'm going in here, Crean, to meet a gentleman. I don't want you. Come to me to-morrow," he added, as a propitiating afterthought, and entered the tavern.

But Brush, like a bulldog, shook his burly head. "To-morrow!" he repeated, angrily. "I'll see what sort of a gentleman he is to meet." He entered after Ellery, and stood lowering at him and Sotheran.

"What does he want?" demanded the captain haughtily. "Why did you bring him? Send him away." But as Ellery turned he found Brush at his side, about to accost him again.

"Tom," said Brush, "I'll tell you something new, by Gad! that will make you pay. That boy——"

"Go away," cried Ellery in an agony, "Crean, you've been drinking."

Brush had been drinking: just enough to make him stubborn. "Not with money of yours," he retorted, angrier than ever. "That boy——"

"Go away!" repeated Ellery.

"Is here in Boston."

Ellery actually reeled. The captain, scornfully settling himself to wait, saw the dismay on his face, and at once was attentive. "In Boston?" gasped the unhappy parent.

"In your own house," added Brush.

"Mine? What!"

"Your nephew's servant."

"Roger!" sighed Ellery, and sank in a chair.

He was but a panting, timorous creature as he endeavored to collect himself. His shaking hands, his open mouth, his rounded shoulders, even his grizzled hair betrayed agitation. The other two surveyed him, Sotheran with cold amusement, Brush with contempt.

"What!" cried the New Yorker, as Ellery did not speak. "He does not know you. He will not hurt you. Tom—nor bite. A boy, a mere shaver. Brace yourself."

"But if he knew!" exclaimed Ellery, hoarsely.

"I will see you again about that," answered Brush with meaning, and turned to go.

But the captain, his scarlet blazing in the dingy room, raised an arm. "Stay, friend," he commanded lazily. "Come, sit down. Here is wine."

"I must go," stammered Ellery, beginning to scramble to his feet.

"Nor you, either," returned the captain. "Sit still. Now, friends, what is this pretty little mystery?"

He looked from one to the other as they hesitated. Brush inquired of Ellery with his eye: "Shall I tell?" Ellery, with a face of dismay, signalled "No." But the captain, seeing some new thing connected with Frank, meant to understand it.

"Come," he said slowly, "drink, Mr. Brush. It seems there is a boy in question, whom I think I remember to have seen. He turns up unexpectedly in the house of Mr. Ellery, who, it would seem, would prefer him in Tartary. He knows the boy, but the boy does not know him. He fears harm, but the boy canont nave him unless Mr. Brush says a certain word. What is that word, Mr. Brush?"

But he received no reply.

"The word," said the captain genially, "sticks in Mr. Brush's throat. But let me examine. There is something that Mr. Ellery does not wish the boy to know. It would seem—"he eyed Mr. Ellery, smiling—"as if there were—some—hidden relationship."

"No!" cried Mr. Ellery, starting from his chair.

His pale face was spotted with red, his eyes showed fear, his breath, as he stood and panted, came rasping in his throat. Brush looked up at him in apprehension, but the captain quietly smiled.

"Oh, sit down," he drawled. "There is no cause for agitation. The secret is safe with me. Pray sit down; that is right. And so this handsome stripling is your—son." He read the correctness of his guess in the downcast looks of both, and languidly smiled.

"A little wine, Mr. Ellery," he said, filling a glass and pushing it across. "The weather is cold. Pray do not regret my discovery of this interesting secret. Perhaps I can make good use of it. Come, let me inquire a little further." And he presently drew from them a few more particulars.

"The boy knows himself only as Mr. Brush's nephew," he mused. "Supposes his father dead; doesn't know his own name. For some time he has been Mr. Frank Ellery's servant. I understand there is a strong attachment between them. Now, how can we relieve Mr. Ellery of the lad's presence, which will be painful to him?"

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Ellery eagerly.

"Come Mr. Ellery, what do you offer to be rid of the boy?"

"Rid!" cried Ellery. He leaned forwad, both hands held out. Oh, if you—"

Then he realized his mistake and stopped petrified, his face ashen. Sotheran was looking at him in cynical understanding, Brush with a sturdy disgust.

"Gad! Tom," cried his brother-in-law, "why do you hate the boy so? To wish him out of the world is unnatural—it's unnatural."

"Nay," said Sotheran. "The instinct of a father is always true. But— I surprised a secret desire, Mr. Ellery. Now, how much do you bid?"

"Nothing," gasped Ellery. "You're wrong—quite wrong, truly."

"Then let us forget it," went on the captain smootuly. "Mr. Brush, we were both mistaken. Let us begin again. How much, Mr. Ellery, will you offer Mr. Brush to relieve your house of the presence of the boy?"

"Five guineas," proposed Mr. Ellery, willing even at a high price to buy his former words. "Six——"

"Ten," amended Brush briefly. "And his clothes and keep."

"Send him back to New York," suggested Ellery, "to his mother."

"Send—who with?" demanded Brush. "He'd escape on the way."

"Let him," thought Ellery, but Sotheran spoke again:

"Ten guineas will satisfy Mr. Brush from Ellery. And ten—from me."

"From you," cried they both, turning upon him. "From you? Why?"

"Because," he answered indifferently, "I mean to have the boy."

"You!" repeated Brush. "What for?"

"Perhaps," answered the captain, "to please Mr. Ellery. And I need another servant—to run errands, black shoes and assist my man."

"Don't let him run out of sight," advised Brush, laughing loudly, "or he'll never come back. But come, it's agreed. Give me my money, and I get you the boy."

The captain counted down five guineas from his purse. "The rest," he said, "on delivery of the article."

"And you, Tom?" demanded Brush, his eyes snapping. Ellery did the same. "There!" cried Brush, spinning a coin on the board. "And easily earned," he added to himself, sweeping the money, spinner and all, into his great palm.

Ellery leaned toward Sotheran. "Why did you ask me to come?" he asked in a low voice.

"To make your acquaintance," answered the officer. "To satisfy myself how far you are willing to help me with your nephew. I think"—and he smiled with meaning—"that I know."

Ellery winced, but continued to look into Sotheran's face. "You hate him?" he asked, anxiously.

"More than you," replied the captain. "I have more against him."

"Not half so much," exclaimed Ellery, heedless that Brush could hear. "Not half—but Roger, why do you want him?"

"You are inquisitive," said Sotheran, coldly.

"But why?" persisted Ellery. "What will you do to him?"

Sotheran's eye for an instant flashed at his thought. "I want the boy," he answered, "to anger your nephew with. To ruin him before her eyes, to—"

"Yes, yes," urged Ellery, eagerly.

"Nothing," finished Sotheran, nodding with his head toward Brush. But Brush was ostentatiously pocketing his money.

"Egad!" he muttered to himself. "You have a job on your hands, my fine Englishman. Roger knows a thing or two."

CHAPTER IX.—ROGER.

In the great Ellery kitchen, where years had discolored the ceiling and touched with sobering hand the walls, bright utensils still shone, and on the hearth a fire flamed. It was night, but the fire and one candle sufficed for light, throwing shadows into corners and upon the walls. The place was warm, homely and cheerful, and the four who sat before the fire felt, each in degree, the influence of the room.

Ann and Nick and Pete and Roger sat in a semi-circle. The two men held glasses in their hands, and Pete, looking to measure the liquid that steamed upon the hearth saw with satisfaction that there was plenty more.

"'Tis a good drink you brew, Ann," he said, reaching for the crock.

"Pay for it, then," she answered. "Tell me some more news. I go so seldom from the house that I hear little. How goes it, d'ye think, with Master Frank and Mistress Tudor? Why does he delay?"

"Well," ventured Pete, "for one thing, he's too busy to see her much, with his work for the committees, and being Dr. Warren's right-hand man. And, Lord! she's so ringed round with officers and Tories—how can a Whig go there?"

"But he does go!" cried Roger eagerly. "He'll win her."

"To his luck!" responded Pete. "Roger, you're not drinking?"

"No," answered Roger. "I've drunk too much in my life. I drink but when I must."

Pete turned in order to look at him the better. "Drunk too much in your life! Hear the boy!" He and Ann laughed together loudly, and Roger flushed.

"My uncle," he said, "began on me at three years, first with beer, then with spirits. I learned to carry it—and I learned other things, too," he added, slyly.

"What other things?" inquired Pete, with curiosity.

"To be drunk," explained Roger. "Uncle always was ugly when tipsy, but I'd lie like the dead when I saw danger coming, and he wouldn't beat me. I learned to lie still for hours."

"Good!" cried Pete. "But who was he, this uncle of yours?"

"Never mind," answered the boy, and closed his mouth so tight that they laughed. They had learned that on some subjects Roger could not be made to speak.

"All right," said Pete, and turned to Nick. "What gossip from the shop?" Another moment, and they were launched on the stream of politics.

Roger sat closely listening. A thin, sharp lad he seemed to be, with bright, unhealthy eyes and mouth long used to hiding secrets. Eager to learn, stubborn-ideal, in his own person knowing well the meaning of oppression, his course of life had taught him the value of certain things. He had made his own fight for freedom, had tested its dangers and its delights; knew hardships and ease, roughness and kindness, hatred and love. Already he had pledged his devotion, at whatever risk. He was Frank Ellery's slave, and forever a Whig.

The others came in their talk to the discussion of the movements of the troops. Roger did not need to be told that every lounger at the corner, every stroller in the streets, each man out of work, each woman at her kitchen door, was a Whig agent, self-appointed. Every unusual action of the soldiers was at once noted and reported. "But," emphasized Pete, "we want more. To learn their plans beforehand—how can we do that?"

"What plans?" asked Roger.

"Of seizing our leaders. They've threatened it for months. Or of marching out after the stores in the country. If they should strike quickly we could not prevent."

Roger drew the long sigh of a visionary. To save Hancock and Warren from seizure, to give warning of the movement of the troops—even a boy could do these! His eyes grew dim with a desire for the opportunity.

And then the blow, so long dreaded, fell. His uncle appeared at the kitchen door, to seize and carry him off. It was in vain that Pete and Nick protested; Mr. Ellery was there to sustain Brush. Pete sent Nick for Master Frank—that was all that could be done—while the ropemaker himself dogged Brush's steps as he led the boy through the streets.

Since Brush had seized him Roger had not said a word. "Roger," asked Pete, ranging up alongside, "is he your uncle?"

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Shall I smash him? Will you run?"

"No," stammered Roger. "Oh, I can't do it; I am not able."

Pete dropped back. "Wait till Mr. Frank comes!" he threatened Brush.

Brush hurried along, dragging the boy through the streets. They were nearly deserted at that time of night, but at each figure he saw approaching he grasped his cudgel firmer, and constantly over his shoulder cast glances at Pete coming close behind. He began to breathe easier as he approached his destination; and at last, when he turned into the street where were Sotheran's quarters, he felt relieved. A light was burning at the captain's window. Brush went quickly and knocked at the door.

Then he was forced to wait; and waiting, he heard the hasty steps of persons coming along the street from its other end. Pete stood close at his side. Brush could but hold the boy and look in the direction of the sounds. They came nearer; seemed as if two persons were coming, one with quick, light steps; one with a firm stride. Then two men, the taller in advance, the shorter tagging close behind, came in sight under the street lamp.

"Here, sir," cried Pete in delight.

"Stand there on the steps, Roger," ordered Brush roughly. He placed the boy against the door, and again rapped loudly with his stick. To his joy he heard feet on the stair within, just as Frank Ellery neared him.

There was a little light from the street lamp. Frank came close to the man and looked at him in the face. "What's this, Brush?" he asked, quietly.

"He's my nephew, sir," asserted Brush, with excitement. "He ran away from me. I found him at your home. I have a right to him."

"You might have come to me," replied Frank. "I will buy your right. Give me the boy. Roger, go to Pete. How much?" he asked of the New Yorker.

"I won't give him up," cried Brush. "Roger, stay where you are." He again knocked on the door.

"Mr. Brush," began Frank again, this time sternly. But Brush heard some one rattling the fastenings of the door. "No, no!" he cried. To make sure, he caught Roger by one arm just as Pete seized him by the other. Then the door swung open.

There in a flood of light stood Sotheran, and behind him Tabb. The scarlet uniforms were brilliant, and Sotheran stood and smiled, a jaunty, sneering figure.

"What's all this noise," he asked. "Mr. Ellery, squabbling at my door?"

"I've brought the boy, sir," said Brush, eagerly.

"Very well," answered the captain. "Let him alone, fellow. Here, Tabb, take the boy."

But Pete cried out so fiercely, "Stand back!" that Tabb recoiled. Frank stepped forward.

"A word with you, captain," he said.

"Be quick, then," was the answer. Standing above Sotheran looked down insolently.

"The boy is my servant," said Frank. "By what right do you take him?"

"He is my nephew," bawled Brush.

"Is that true, Roger?"

"Yes," said the boy.

Frank paused, then turned to Brush. "Once more, Mr. Brush, give him to me."

"The boy is the captain's."

"Well?" demanded Sotheran, as Frank looked at him.

A hasty word was on Frank's lip, but he bit it in two. He clenched tight his cane—his grandfather's sword cane—as he restrained himself. "Then, captain," —and his tone was quiet—"pray return the boy to me."

"A request?" asked the captain.

"If you please."

"Then damn your request!" cried Sotheran. "You sneaking Puritan, go back to your committees!"

Nick and Pete, with angry snarls, drew closer. Frank stood firm. "Captain," he asked, "what do you mean to do with the boy?"

The captain came down one step. "To wreck him!" he answered. "To spoil, by God, the thing you care for!"

Anger boiled up in Frank's breast, and carried him away. He strode closer, and seized Sotheran by the sleeve. "Captain——"

"Well?"

"Three minutes with you in a chamber. Candles and your pistols."

The captain threw off the clasp. "No!" he cried. "Damn you, 'tis my turn now! You had your chance, and lost it. Ellery, by God, I'll ruin you, and I begin this night!"

"Come down!" answered Frank vehemently. He twisted his cane in his hands, and drew out the short, light blade. "Here, under the lamp! I have a sword, bring yours."

The captain hesitated; the temptation was too strong. Against his own longer weapon Frank would stand small chance. But his revenge was too well planned; he put the opportunity by and laughed.

"Tabb," he said, "take the boy."

"By heaven," cried Frank, "you shall lose him, or fight for him. Pete, stop him!"

But as Pete, with a snarl of joy at the permission, sprang forward at Tabb, Roger came in between, stretching out his hands. "Master Frank," he said, "I'm satisfied to stay. I'd—I'd rather stay."

"Roger!" cried Frank, astonished.

"I—I want to stay," stammered Roger. "Don't try to get me back. I—I want to be with the soldiers." Then he burst into tears.

"Take him in, Tabb," directed Sotheran again, and the servant led the boy into the house. The three Whigs stood astonished; Brush, himself, was scarcely less so; but Sotheran turned for a final word.

"Your own servant against you," he sneered. "The rats leave the sinking ship."

"You refuse my challenge, captain?"

"I would not soil my sword," was

TO PARIS BY RAIL.

What M. De Lobel Says Can Be Accomplished. Behring Strait Chief Obstacle.

"From New York to Paris without change of cars!"

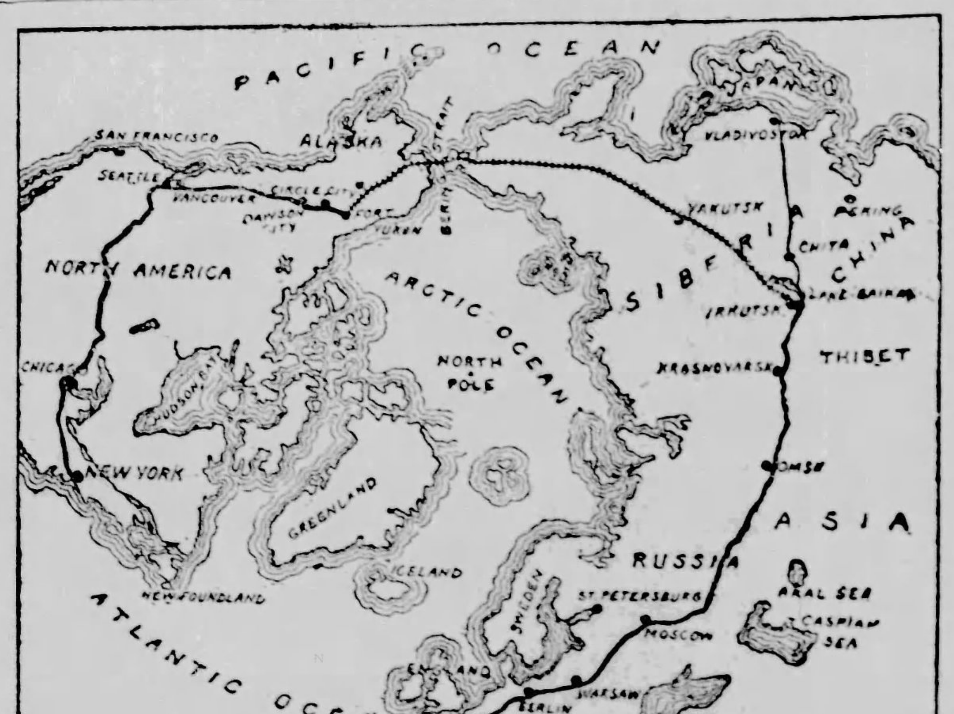
"It cannot be possible!" exclaims the world with a laugh.

"Nothing is impossible," replies M. de Lobel. "We will be running through trains in five or six years."

"Oh, yes, the project will go through," echoes Captain John J. Healy, the Alaskan pioneer, from his winter camp in Nome. "We are arranging to begin work in the spring."

"It will be a great thing—the greatest railroading feat that ever was," continues M. de Lobel, from Paris, where he is spending the winter. "No more seasickness, no more dangers of wrecked liners, a fast trip in palace cars with ever convenience."

"Go ahead and build your road," says



the public. "We will believe it when we see it accomplished, and perhaps we will make the trip if the fare is reasonable."

And this refreshing French explorer and engineer is serious in his belief that the road can be pushed through. He has made Captain Healy, the Klondike pioneer and general manager of the North American Transportation and Trading company, believe him. Together they will undertake to build the Transalaskan-Siberian railroad, the most important link in the Paris-New York trunk line. It will connect the great Russian railroad with one of the American transcontinental lines.

The difficult part of the plan lies in getting the trains from Asia to America across the Behring Strait. M. de Lobel says they will run a tunnel under the strait if they cannot develop a ferry system. The ferry would be possible in summer, but the strait has a fashion of freezing solid in winter, and the ice is a little rough for ice boats, even if one could be built of sufficient size to carry the "palace trains."

The Frenchman first proposed the scheme in 1898, and Captain Healy promised to interest the Chicago capitalists who have backed him with great success in Alaskan mining ventures. The Russian government has been approached on the matter, and assistance is expected from the United States and France. Even the English ought to help out to a certain extent, for the road is to run through many miles of Canadian territory—when it runs.

M. de Lobel is "strong" for Americans. He fought for their interests in the Klondike a few years ago. Since his return to France he has written several articles showing how American miners have been treated unjustly by the English authorities in the Yukon country. He has even found facts which he thinks will excuse the attempts at making the Klondike independent from British sovereignty.

The information regarding the proposed round-the-world road should be a boon for the women who "expect to go abroad next summer." They will have a valid excuse for postponing the trip. Chicago people will welcome the road with open arms. They may even try to capture the American terminal. No longer will they have to go to Europe by way of New York.

But, after all is said, is this New York-Paris railway scheme so visionary? No one believed a few years ago that the trip from Paris to Peking and Shanghai would ever be made across the European and Asiatic continents. To-day the great Transsiberian railroad, the eighth wonder of the world, if you please, is complete. One can board a train in Paris and in twenty days, more or less, can be taking tiffin in the Oriental at Shanghai, and that without having crossed a single mile of ocean. The old-time zigzag route, through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, took something like six weeks. One may laugh at the "windy" Paris engineer and the energetic Alaskan pioneer, but it is well to do so with a mental reservation that some day one may be glad to join with them in laughing at obstacles overcome."

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec

The story of this ill-fated attempt to make Canada a part of the United States has never been fairly told, both because it was so connected with the traitor Arnold, and that wounded national pride allowed the records to fall into oblivion. The author of the present volume, however, John Codman, jr., obtained access to considerable valuable information regarding the expedition, and he also followed, on foot or in canoes, over the greater part of the army course, and so became familiar with the difficulties to be overcome.

In the first chapter, the author writes:

The Arnold of Ticonderoga and Quebec, whose name was a synonym for bravery, determination and patriotic fervor, is not often remembered now. His good deeds are forever obscured by the shadow of his great crime. But it will help us to do full justice to that strange and unfortunate man, if we follow again the story of the gallant, but ill-fated expedition which he led through the wilderness of Maine and Canada, and against the icy ramparts of impregnable Quebec.

And while we do so, let us not forget that had he fallen as did Montgomery before the citadel, his whole body, and not his shattered leg only, would have been entitled to burial with the most glorious honors of war.

The narrative opens with the planning of the invasion, its approval by Washington and his choice of Arnold as the commander. This is followed by a sketch of the latter's life up to this time, and what he did to further the arrangements for the carrying out of the project—one which had it succeeded would have been, beyond question, writes the author, the most brilliant military exploit of the war.

The detachment, about 1,200 strong, was made up of young men, commanded by young men, most of them having seen service of some sort, in spite of their youth. On the 18th of September, 1775, they embarked on board ten transports for the ascent of the Kennebec.

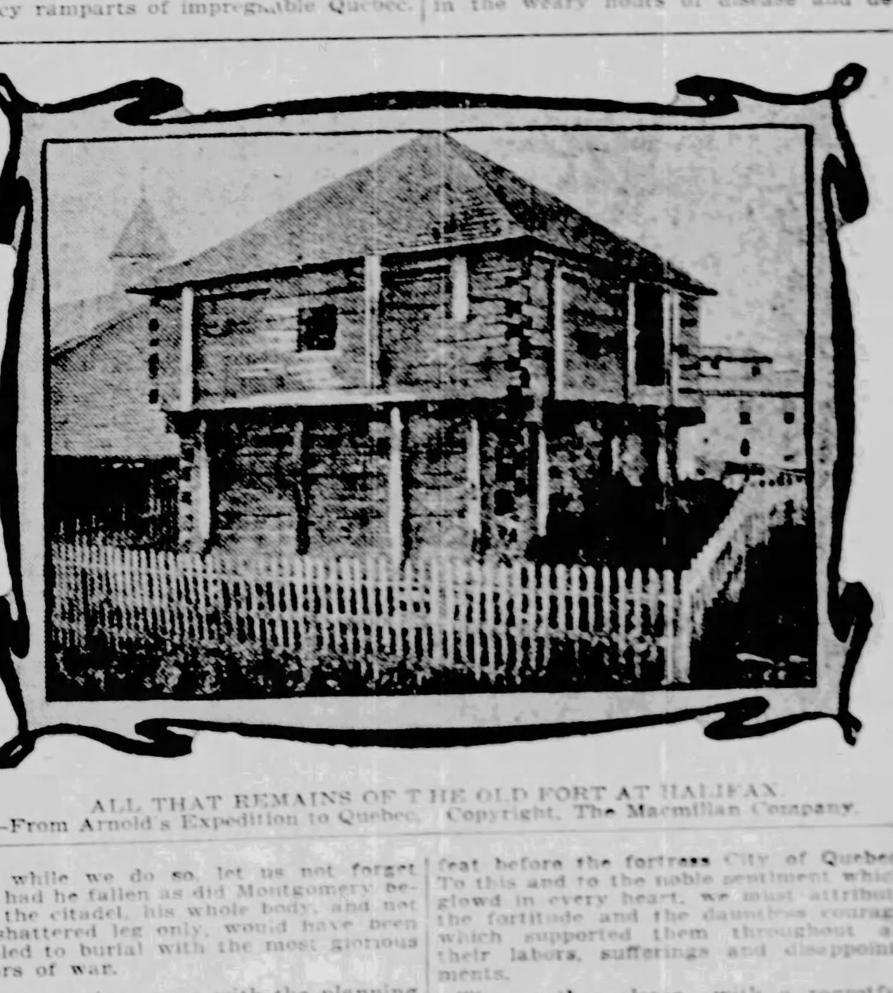
With their departure began the expedition which was destined to meet such varying fortunes and to end in final disaster and defeat. Flood, famine, desertion, diminished its numbers, the former carrying away many of their provisions and their camp equipment, and so discouraged many to such a degree that they turned their backs upon their comrades and began to make their way back to Boston. From this time onward the story runs through a series of accidents, through great suffering and the utmost wretchedness, to the time when the shattered remnant of Arnold's command came to their homes in Cambridge. Speaking of them, Mr. Codman says at the close of his narrative:

On the stern, but confident religion of their youth, taught them under the white steeples of their village meeting-houses, they leaned full of faith, and upon a strong staff, in the days of hunger, cold and wretchedness in the wilderness, and in the weary hours of disease and defeat before the fortress City of Quebec. To this and to the noble sentiment which glowd in every heart, we must attribute the fortitude and the dauntless courage which supported them throughout all their labors, sufferings and disappointments.

The author closes with a regretful word of comment upon the fact that only a simple shaft, tardily erected at Old Newbury by private funds, commemorates the deeds of these brave soldiers.

The author of this most valuable and interesting historical volume died before he could give it a final revision for the press. That work was, however, done by Mr. Henry S. Chapman, assisted by Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

The volume, which is illustrated, comes from the press of The Macmillan company.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE OLD FORT AT HALIFAX.
—From Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. Copyright, The Macmillan Company.

the answer, and, drawing Brush after him, the captain went in and shut the door.

His eyes were gleaming with satisfaction. "Take the boy upstairs, Tabb," he directed. "Friend Brush I am obliged to you."

"They're going," said Brush, listening at the door. "They're gone. I'll slip off the other way. The five guineas," he suggested. Sotheran gave them. Brush paused for a warning before he opened the door. "Don't be too sure of the lad; he's sly."

"Not too sly for me," replied the other. "Good night."

Brush went quietly out, and Sotheran ascended to his room. The fire of his recent defiance was still in his eyes, and in his breast the brute was aroused. "Challenge me, would he?" he muttered. "Gad! I'll break him." He entered his room. "Well, where is the boy?"

Roger, trembling, stood in the middle of the floor. The captain took the candle in his hand, and surveyed him closely. "This," he commented. "Well, you'll be thinner. Can you work?"

"Yes, sir," answered Roger.

"Speak up. What can you do? Clean boots?"

"Yes, sir."

"Louder. Brush clothes? Polish brass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you work well, then, or beware the strap. Are you a Whig?"

"No, sir."

"A Tory," with contempt. "You lie. Tabb, my cane."

"A Tory! A Tory!" asserted Roger earnestly.

The captain struck him across the knuckles. Roger cried out.

"If a Tory," demanded Sotheran, "why did you stay with that Whig?"

"He was kind to me."

"Kind? Then so am I. Well, if a Tory, you shall prove it. Tabb, a glass of wine. Now, boy, drink me a toast. The king!" He gave the glass to the lad, who took it and raised it to his lips. "The king, you oaf!"

"The king," repeated Roger, and drank.

"All, all of it!" warned the officer. Tabb stood ready with the bottle. "Fill again, Tabb. Now, boy—Lord North."

"Lord North."

"Fill again. What boy, drink to Lord North?" Sotheran eyed him suspiciously. "No tricks with me." The boy was trembling, and evidently afraid; but he held up his head.

"Truly," he said, "I'm a Tory. You heard what I said to Mr. Ellery. I'd rather be with you."

The captain grumbled and looked him over. "By Gad! if you try to deceive me——" he muttered. "Give him the glass again, Tabb," he said. "Now, boy, the Boston Port Bill! All—all!" as Roger drank.

Yet the captain was not satisfied. "Tabb," he said, "the brandy. Now, this time we shall see. This time——".

"Please, sir," begged Roger, plaintively. "I feel dizzy."

"Confusion to Adams and Warren! Drink."

Roger was pale. "I feel so strange, sir," he pleaded.

"The toast," repeated the captain, his cane raised. "Drink!"

The boy seemed unsteady on his feet. "Confusion—" he began.

"To Adams and Warren!"

"To Adams and Warren!" He raised the glass to his lips, opened his mouth to drink, then collapsed. He fell heavily, the glass was shattered, and the fumes of the brandy rose in the room. The boy lay where he fell, and began breathing hoarsely. Sotheran pushed him with his foot, but Roger did not move.

"Pick up the glass, Tabb," directed Sotheran. "Now you may go." He sat at his table and eyed the prostrate boy. The beast in him was not yet satisfied; he wished he might do more. But he began to gloat over his success of the evening. It was brutal, unworthy—more, it was wanton—but he was pleased. He did not foresee that that unnecessary act would destroy his more careful plans. As he rose and left the room Roger, through lids scarcely open, watched him go.

To Be Continued.

Ecclesiastical Repartee.

Archbishop Ryan's friends tell this story of his grace: The archbishop was about to take a train at Broad Street station, when a young man accosted him, saying: "Your face is familiar. Where in hell have I seen you?"

"I really don't know," said the archbishop blandly. "What part of hell do you come from?"—Philadelphia Press.

Confirmation at Trinity.

This evening, at Trinity, Bishop Tuttle will confirm a class of between 30 and 40. The exercises will begin at 8 p. m., and not 7:30, as previously announced.

Lost.

She—He kissed me, and then he proposed.

He—Man's usual fate.

She—How?

He—Lost on the coral reefs.—Philadelphia Record.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supremo Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficent laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supremo."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supremo Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supremo Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supremo Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, 1250 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

A Thing of the Past.

The town crier is a thing of the past, but medical methods as old and as obsolete as the town crier are still practiced in many a country town. Women suffering from womanly diseases shrink from the offensive examinations, indelicate questionings, and obnoxious local treatments, still in vogue with some local practitioners. Any sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*, and so avoid methods which are offensive to her modesty. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

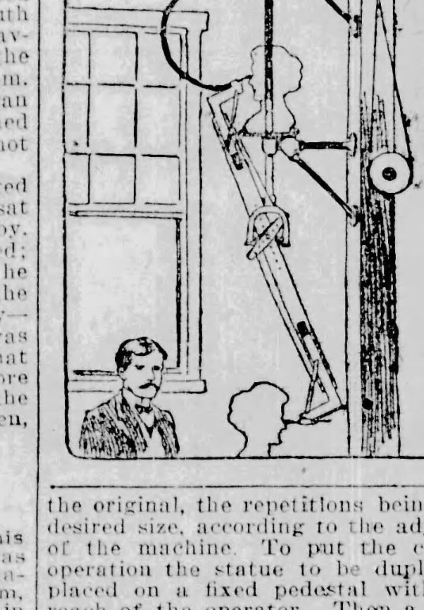
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is peculiarly and particularly a medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"You have my heart-felt thanks for the kind advice you sent me," writes Mrs. Florence Archer, of Eason, Macon Co., Tenn. "Words fail to express what I endured for about eight years with female trouble. The awful pain that I had to endure each month, no tongue can express. These bearing-down pains, backache, headache, distress in my stomach and sores in my breast, cramp in limbs—they have all left me and health has taken the place of these distressing troubles. What caused them to leave? It was the best medicine on earth—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In one week's time I began to feel better. After taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment you advised I felt like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should always be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

A STATUARY CARVING MACHINE

Only the expert artist who has spent years of practice can carve a statue from a block of marble, but the merest novice can duplicate the original with the apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration. With this device it is possible to reproduce a piece of statuary any number of times without injury to



the original, the repetitions being of any desired size, according to the adjustment of the machine. To put the carver in operation the statue to be duplicated is placed on a fixed pedestal within easy reach of the operator. Then a block of marble or other material is mounted on a second pedestal directly above the pattern. Between the two is suspended a pivoted bar, with a tracing finger at the lower end and any suitable tracing or cutting tool at the top. This cutter is driven by a flexible shaft as shown, and the operator has only to apply the tracer to all parts of the model gradually as the cuttings are removed from the copy, finally reducing the latter to the point where the tool will no longer operate at any portion of the stone, with the tracer in contact with the corresponding portion of the original, when the production will be found complete.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Foreigner—What do you mean when you speak of "oleomargarine statesmen?"

Native—That's a term we apply to the imitation article, in the raw. When a played-out old goat goes into politics we called him "renovated butter."—Chicago Tribune.

"I hope that the differences between these two gentlemen," said the dignified statesman, "will be patched up."

"I'm afraid it will not be."

"It must be. Otherwise we shall be continually interrupted in our business by the necessity of patching up the senators themselves."—Washington Star.

"Isn't it strange that there are so many self-made men in this country. You hear so many of them bragging about it."

"There are more 'self-unmade' men, only they don't brag about it."—Philadelphia Press.

Some of the people who talk so much are merely trying to keep the world from finding out that they have little to say.—Exchange.

Sabbath School Teacher—When very angry what should you do?

Johnny Thickneck—Knock the other feller down, sit on his head, and then count 100—that's the only safe way, ma'am.—Judge.

He'd formed the purpose dire
A suicide to be;
His pistol, though, missed fire,
And, therefore, so did he.
—Philadelphia Press.

Some people can be made to believe anything except that they don't know everything.—Atchison Globe.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The will of Mary G. Corwin, who died recently at Greenport, L. I., leaves $10,000, the bulk of her estate, to relieve needy spiritualists.

Andrew Carnegie has been proposed for membership in the Reform Club of London, by George Armitstead, of Dundee, and Sir Francis Mowatt.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of the philosophical department of Harvard College, has started a plan for the building of a hall for the philosophical department, which will be named Emerson hall.

Dr. Coulter, of the chair of biology at Emery College, Oxford, Ga., has resigned in order to accept the directorship of the United States botanical gardens in the Philippine Islands. His headquarters will be in Manila.

Emperor William has placed in the German reichstag building three statistical naval charts designed by him. The emperor shows that the United States has 31 battleships, 11 first-class cruisers and 26 armored cruisers.

The engagement of the Earl of Lytton and Miss Pamela Plowden is announced from London. The earl is the son of the second Earl of Lytton, better known as "Owen Meredith," and the grandson of Bulwer Lytton, the novelist. It is said he has inherited much of the mental capacity of his father and grandfather.

Among the pictures that adorn the walls of Emperor William's yacht, the Hohenzollern, which is on its way to the United States, is a portrait of Admiral Farragut in the familiar pose of watching the progress of the battle of Mobile from the shrouds of his flagship. It is said to be one of Emperor William's favorite pictures.

SALOON TAXES.

Ohio Dealers Fare Well When Compared With Other States.

Sandusky Register.

The city of New York has 10,823 saloons. The tax varies from $100 to $800, according to the location and character of the liquor sold and aggregate of the business done. During the last year 42,012 persons were arrested for drunkenness in that city; 31,911 were arrested for disturbing the peace; 9,366 were arrested for assault and battery, 864 for homicide, 6,609 for vagrancy, 1,809 for housebreaking, 9,690 for larceny, and for all other offenses 30,544, making the total number of arrests during the year 132,805.

Chicago has 6,395 saloons, and the city tax is $500. The total number of arrests in Chicago during the year for all the offenses named was 71,018, nearly one-half of the number being for drunkenness.

Philadelphia has 1,730 solaons, and the tax is $1,100. The total number of arrests during the year was 65,630.

St. Louis has 2,150 saloons, and the city tax is $500 for each six months. The number of arrests during the year was 23,480.

Boston has 986 saloons, and the tax is $2,000 where saloons or bar-rooms are in hotels, $1,100 for ordinary saloons including a restaurant, and $500 for the sale of beer and wine only.

Buffalo, N. Y., has 1,706 saloons, and the city tax is $500.

Pittsburg, Pa., has 526 saloons, and the tax it $350. It will be observed that Cleveland has over three times as many saloons as Pittsburg, and the cities are about the same size.

New Orleans has 1,544 saloons, and the city tax varies from $100 to $1,500, according to the amount of the sales of the preceding year.

Detroit, Mich., has 994 saloons, and the city tax is $500.

Minneapolis, Minn., has 329 saloons, and the tax is $1,000. The total number of arrests for drunkenness during the year was 1,707, the lowest in proportion to the population reported.

St. Paul, Minn., has 291 saloons, and the tax is $1,000.

Denver, Col., has 366 saloons, and the tax is $600.

St. Joseph, Mo., has 144 saloons and the tax is $1,000.

Omaha, Neb., has 226 saloons that pay $1,000 tax each.

Los Angeles, Cal., has 200 saloons, and the tax is $600.

Atlanta, Ga., has 104 saloons. The tax there is $1,000 where all kinds of liquor are sold and $200 for the sale of beer only.

Camden, N. J., has 215 saloons, and the tax is $515.

Bridgeport, Conn., has 303 saloons, and the tax is $450 for the sale of all kinds of liquor and $200 for the sale of beer only.

Lynn, Mass., has 68 saloons, one for each 1,000 inhabitants. The tax is $1,500.

Lawrence, Mass., has 57 saloons, and the tax it $2,500.

Des Moines, Iowa, has 69 saloons, which pay $1,200 each tax to the city.

Salt Lake City, Utah, has 115 saloons, which pay each $1,200 tax.

Holyoke, Mass., has 45 saloons, each of which pays $1,500 tax.

Saginaw, Mich., has 135 saloons, each of which pays $500.

Lincoln, Neb., has 40 saloons, and each pays a tax of $1,000 per annum.

Wheeling, W. Va., has 116 saloons, each paying a tax of $650.

Tacoma, Wash., has 98 saloons, which pay each $500 per annum tax. The same tax is levied in all the towns and cities of Washington state.

Salem, Mass., has 34 saloons, each of which is required to pay a tax of $2,500.

Rockford, Ill., has 44 saloons, each paying $1,000 tax.

Saloons in Ohio cities are taxed, as a rule, lower than in any other state in the union.

A Matrimonial Merger.

"Biffley and his son and the Widow Binglewood and her daughter are going to form a community of interests."

"How so?"

"Biffley marries the widow and his son marries the daughter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Cheap.

"There's a train at 4:04," said Miss Jenny.
"Four tickets I'll take. Have you any?"
Said the man at the door,
"Not four for 4:04,
For four for 4:04 are too many."
—Chicago Tribune.

Useful Birthday Gift.

"My son has taken to writing poetry. What would you consider a suitable birthday present for him?"

"Why, give him a few sheets of postage stamps."

Hard Work.

Biggs—Anybody could write a novel like this. Don't you think so?

Boggs—No, I don't. It was all I could do to read it.—Brooklyn Life.

Imbecile.

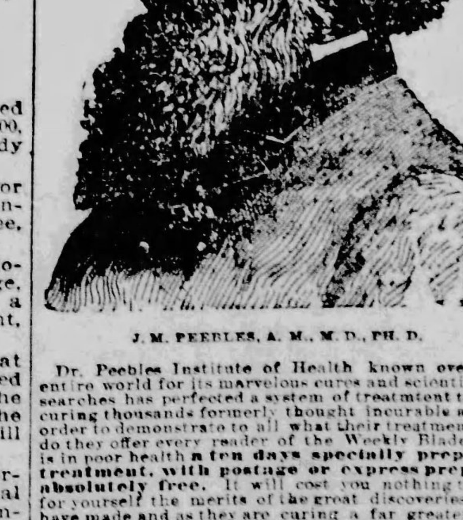
Edith—That Charlie Nuthead is absolutely imbecile!

Ethel—Imbecile! Why, he doesn' even know when "No" means "Yes," and "Don't" means "Do."—Brooklyn Eagle.

STARTLING CURES BY A BATTLE CREEK MAN

The World Rejoices at the Discovery and Perfection of a System of Treatment that Permanently Cures Thousands of Diseases Formerly Thought Incurable.

Treatment Free to Our Readers



J. M. PEEBLES, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

Dr. Peebles Institute of Health known over the entire world for its marvelous cures and scientific researches has perfected a system of treatment that is curing thousands formerly thought incurable and in order to demonstrate to all what their treatment will do they offer every reader of the Weekly Blade who is in poor health **a ten days specially prepared treatment, with postage or express prepaid, absolutely free.** It will cost you nothing to test for yourself the merits of the great discoveries they have made and as they are curing a far greater per cent of chronic diseases than any one has ever done before, you should certainly write them at once and learn for yourself what can be done for you. They have cured thousands who had been pronounced incurable, among them being the paralytic, the blind and the deaf. They also cure Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility and exhaustion, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact, all chronic diseases, for these they have studied and treated for over a quarter of a century and in that time have healed multitudes who had given up hope.

If you are in poor health you should write them at once for their trial treatment of your case and they will demonstrate to you that a positive cure will result if you will give them a reasonable length of time in which to do it. Address Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., Drawer G 1, stating your troubles, that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact case. They will also send you their book, **"A Message of Hope,"** explaining their system of treatment and their full diagnosis of your case, also their professional advice on your case.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

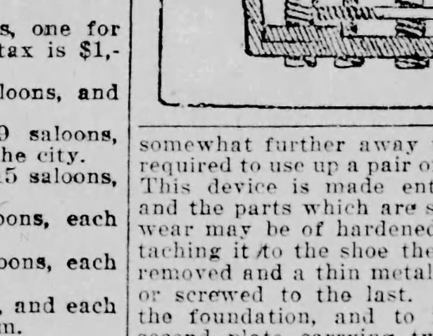
My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THIS SOHE HEEL WON'T WEAR OUT

The man who designed this heel for boots and shoes eidently thinks the shoemakers have more work than they can attend to and would be willing to attach this heel to save themselves further trouble. Of course, it will wear out after a time, but that time is apt to be



somewhat further away than the period required to use up a pair of leather heels. This device is made entirely of metal, and the parts which are subject to actual wear may be of hardened steel. In attaching it to the shoe the leather heel is removed and a thin metallic plate tacked or screwed to the last. This serves as the foundation, and to it is riveted a second plate carrying two downwardly projecting lugs in which a horizontal screw is inserted as shown. This screw carries the cap or heel proper, which is provided with shoulders to engage the last on all sides, while in the bottom a number of screws are placed. These screws are flat at the ends, and are capable of adjustment as the tips wear off. These heels should be especially desirable in winter, as the projecting screws will aid in securing a firm foothold on icy pavements. The inventor is Mads L. Hansen, of East Oakland, Cal.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A NEW SWISS LIFE PRESERVER

It took two citizens of Switzerland to design the life-saving apparatus shown in the accompanying drawing, and possibly it might be well to suggest that a third should devote his attention to an arrangement for stowing it in small compass when not in use, as it is quite a

lanky-looking affair. The basis of the equipment is a float to be attached to the back of the person before entering the water, while connected with it and fastened to the chest by straps is a divided compartment containing provisions and drink. The float consists of two cylinders placed end to end and hermetically sealed, with eyelets for fastening the straps in position. The provision and drink chamber consists of an elongated reservoir, of crescent shape. Its interior is divided horizontally into three compartments, containing drinking water, a stimulant and an auxiliary air chamber for relieving the body of the weight of the apparatus. Leading out of the various compartments are tubes coming within reach of the mouth of the person, enabling him to partake of the contents of the chambers without effort, and also preventing the salt water from gaining an entrance to injure the contents. Above the upper reservoir are three flat cases for containing condensed foods, with tight-fitting covers to exclude the moisture. Fastened to one side of the reservoir is a pistol for use in attracting attention. The inventors also mention a megaphone, a compass and a chart of the vessel's course as articles which might be added, while a mast and sail also have their place in the equipment. It is quite certain that if a shipwrecked man succeeded in equipping himself with this apparatus he could maintain life for several days, and, perhaps, weeks.

Conscientious.

The doctor—I think you understand fully now the directions for these medicines, and this is for your dyspepsia.

Patient—Why, I haven't dyspepsia, doctor.

The doctor—Oh, but you will have it when you've taken those other remedies!" —Tit-Bits.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you give a recipe for mixing whitewash so that it will not rub off? I have seen whitewash that looked like paint and would not rub off at all, but never learned how it was mixed.—M. B. V., Green Valley, Va.

Turn to the Farmstead in Blade of January 23, and you will find two recipes. We can not reprint.

Pears on Apples.

Editor Farmstead: — A subscriber writes to know if pears can be grafted on apples and make a success. I say yes; but do not use too old apples for the stock. I have grown Bartlett pears grafted on the yellow harvest apple that measured 10½ by 14¼ inches in circumference and of better flavor than the original stock of pear.—B. A. N., Kalamo, Mich.

A. B.'s Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—If A. B., Lower Waterford, Vt., will save greasy dish water, add a little salt and bathe the horse's legs with this water, as hot as possible, he will find it a good cure, and can work his horse in mud, which liniments seldom allow.—E. L. H., Bainbridge, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. B., Lower Waterford, Vt., to put his horse where his feet can be kept dry and clean and saturate twice a day with best carbon oil, which has the gas evaporated. A few applications will do the work.—A. B., Sherman, W. Va.

Insects on Vines.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H. B., Baldwin, Mich., to put 3 gallons of gas tar (coal tar) into a barrel, add 20 gallons water, let it stand until the water takes the scent, and sprinkle his vines with it. It is good for anything that bugs trouble. I use it with lime for spraying plum trees. Add water as used.—A. B., Sherman, W. Va.

Mange in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—To F. P., Barthgate, N. D., for mange in horses: Take the horse in the sun, and scrub him thoroughly all over with castile soap and water; then wash him well from head to tail with gas water in which put 2 drachms of white hellebore to the gallon. He must be put in another stall distant from the one in which he has been standing. Thus treated, it rarely requires more than one washing to effect a permanent cure. The harness should be thoroughly scrubbed and put away for six or eight weeks. These precautions are necessary to success in this otherwise troublesome disease.—C. K. E., Friendship, N. Y.

Rumination in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I noted in The Blade of February 20 a short article from H. H. B., Antwerp, Ohio, in which he states he does not believe that a cow raises and rechews her food; that he has had cows give birth to calves on floors where it would be impossible for the calves to get anything to eat but milk from their mothers, and the calf would chew its cud; and he wants me to write again giving more proof. I think it would be a very inhuman way to allow a cow no bed at such a time. I have often seen young calves picking the straw from the bedding and eating the same. It is its nature to be eating something from the first. I have never noticed a very young calf chewing its cud, but allowing that it does, as H. H. B. states, what does that prove, when we take into consideration that milk taken into the stomach of a calf, turns to curd, an article that could be readily chewed?

Now, brother, I think I will be able to furnish sufficient proof to convince any reasonable man, but before I do so, would like you to answer a few questions I shall put, as I wish to know your idea of the method employed by the cow to digest her food. First, if a cow does not raise and rechew her food what constitutes her cud, and why does she chew it? Second, why is it that a man in killing hundreds of healthy cattle for beef, and carefully opening the throat from mouth to stomach, cannot find anything that can be used for a cud, other than crushed and bruised hay or fodder, although some of the animals were chewing their cuds just previous to the killing? Third, why is it, in opening the stomach of any number of these healthy animals, one will always find the contents of the first stomach to be half masticated food, while the second stomach contains food wholly masticated? Fourth, has the first stomach any direct passage to the second, other than a continnence of the channel direct from the throat? Fifth, if a cow has four stomachs, numbered as the food passes through, 1, 2, 3, 4, which number constitutes the manifold, and which the paunch? That is number the two stomachs named above. Please give your idea of the process employed by nature in digesting the food of a cow or ox from start to finish. If you will answer the above questions separately, I will be very much obliged to you, and will prove to you, later, that a cow does raise and rechew her food. Please let us hear from you again.—I. A. H., Conneautville, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—A cow does raise and chew her food over, except heavy food like corn. H. H. B. says his cow gave birth to a calf on a floor and where it was impossible to get anything, except milk, chewed its cud. That is all right. It raised the curd and chewed it. Sixty years ago I used to see people make a cud for a cow that they said had lost her cud but have seen nothing of it in forty years.—Z. M. B., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Editor Farmstead:—Please say to W. M. S. Halsey, Oregon, that if he will put one teaspoonful of kerosene oil in each nostril and hold up the sheep's head so it will run into the head well, repeat in about 5 minutes and then take sheep's head in one hand and strike a good sharp blow on the back of the head with the other hand he will get the grubs out without any trouble.—J. D. D., Russell, Mich.

Color of a Horse's Stomach.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. E. L., Exeter, Neb., a horse's stomach, in health, is of a light blue color, thicker at one end than at the other and lined throughout, as are also all the intestines. It is composed of muscles, a part of which run lengthwise and rest running around. The large intestines are very spacious and act as a second stomach, making it possible for a horse to eat a number of times the capacity of his stomach at one time.—I. A., Conneautville, Pa.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. M. O., of Midland City, will say: Take a horse-hair from the tail and wrap around the warts tightly; dampen the hair and tie securely. It will cut the warts off. Tie as close to the skin as possible, and wrap the hair around the wart several times. My father took one off of a horse's eye in the same way.—W. T., Brownsboro, Ore.

Editor Farmstead:—I have removed warts from horses and cows by rubbing them with lard. Keep the lard in the stable and rub on three to six times a day. No string or knife is necessary.—F. S. J., Chester, Mich.

Several other friends give the same advice—to rub the warts frequently with lard or a piece of fat bacon.

Chicken Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to an inquiry by A. V. G., Thayer, Neb., I would say that chicken manure is totally unfit for the garden unless it is mixed with at least four times its bulk of soil, and even then it must be used very sparingly, as it is so rich it is apt to burn a crop out. I have always found barnyard manure, where cow-droppings predominate, the best manure on a garden. Cow manure does not heat when piled up, and therefore does not lose any of its strength by evaporation of the ammonia or by over-heating.—F. L. S., Lake Cicotte, Ind.

Cure for Mange.

Editor Farmstead:—The following is a cure for mange in horses or dogs: Take fish oil; rub in thoroughly every three or four days until the disease disappears. The oil can be bought at any tannery at 10 cents a pint.—H. B., Alba, Pa.

For Self Milkers.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the question how to prevent a cow milking herself. Put on a halter, with a rope strap or surcingle around her body just back of the fore legs, and put a stick from the halter to the surcingle between the fore legs.—A. B., Ramona, Cal.

Indigestion in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a herd of some 40 head of cows. About a month ago I noticed a pile of partly chewed food on the ground where the cattle had been lying. I knew it to be the cud of some one of the cows, but as they nearly all arose before I made the discovery, I could not tell which one it was. On going out to the lot the other morning, I found a recurrence of this trouble. This time I found the cow still lying down, with her head in such a position as to identify her. She is thin in flesh, though well fed, and seems to have a good appetite. I want to know the cause and cure. Though not sick, she is not doing right.

As to H. H. B.'s little calf chewing its cud, I will say that in the natural process of digestion of milk, the nutritive part forms into curd, and it is this curd that the calf was chewing.

Do not construe anything I have said to mean that I believe in the old notion of a cow losing her cud, for I believe that J. A. H. is right.—J. A. M., Abingdon, Iowa.

Bitter Cream.

Editor Farmstead:—I see by The Blade that L. M. E., Woodbine, Ia., wishes to know what is the cause and cure for bitter cream. As I am an experienced buttermaker, I would say to him, the fault is not in the cows, but is caused by dampness. Set the pans of milk over a kettle of boiling water until the milk is scalded. If you use cans, scald the milk in pans, then pour it into the cans. Do not cover until perfectly cold; then cover with a cloth. Place a handful of salt in the cream jar and stir thoroughly every time you add more cream. Churn as often as twice a week, even if you have but a quart of cream. If the cream is too thick to churn easily, thin it with sweet skim milk, and you will have nice, sweet butter that will keep. Do not mix unscalded cream with the scalded, for you will lose it in the buttermilk, as it will not churn as quickly as the scalded. Do not feed the scalded milk to calves unless you mix in lard oil or corn meal, as it is constipating. Follow these directions and you will have no trouble with bitter cream. —M. S. G., West Union, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—L. M. S., Woodbine, Iowa, has trouble with milk, I think, in winter. When the milk comes to the house from the barn, pour into it one quart of boiling water to six quarts of milk or to eight quarts; then strain and set to raise the cream. The trouble is too much grain for the amount of milk. Try it once and you will be convinced that the process is all right.—B. A. N., Kalamo, Mich.

Jimson Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know if any of the readers of the Farmstead know anything about jimson seed (datura stramonium) being poisonous when given to horses. I have read that it is good for a run-down horse. Will some one please answer soon?—E. G. B., St. Johns.

Three-Leaved Ivy.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one inform me, through your valuable paper, whether three-leaved ivy in the pasture will have any effect on a cow or not? The grass just runs full of it. Otherwise it is nice, mostly clover.—J. R. S., Hinesville, O.

Phosphate.

Editor Farmstead:—I would be glad to hear from a number of farmers who have had experience for several years in the use of phosphate. Some of my neighbors say if it is used on a piece of land a few years, it will be so poor that you cannot raise anything.—C. W., East Nichols.

Need Animal Food.

Editor Farmstead:—One of my neighbors has a small flock of hens. They pick each other on the back—one so badly that it had to be killed. They are well fed on corn and mash. Can anyone tell me a remedy? My hens are doing well, but the feathers are all pulled out of the rooster's neck. Have had this rooster only two weeks.—A. F., Jewett, N. Y.

A poultry fancier here in Toledo says the trouble is that the hens do not get enough animal food. Give them fresh beef scraps, chopped up, with their food. —Editor Farmstead.

Worms—Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead:—L. M. L., Beacon, Iowa, gave a remedy for "worms in horses," in the January 30 number of The Blade. Will he kindly tell how much is to be given for a dose?

Will someone give a remedy for ringbone on a horse, in the first stages?—A. F., East Jewett, N. Y.

Pruning Advice.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of this valuable paper who is experienced in pruning fruit trees please tell me, through its columns, how far from the body of a fruit tree, especially apples, should the limbs be pruned off to incur the least injury to the life of the tree?—C. T. E., Blacksville, W. Va.

Wool on Pelts.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell the best way to take wool off sheep's pelts?—Z. J. K., Harveys, Pa.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask, through your paper, if any one knows of a cure for heaves in horses. I have a horse that is troubled with it, and if any one knows if there is a cure, and what it is, I will be greatly obliged.—W. H. B., Altoona, Pa.

Remedy Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago there was printed in the Farmstead a remedy to prevent sows getting in heat while fattening. Will you please reprint, as I have mislaid the paper?—A. S. F., Hoytville, Mich.

We are unable to find it. Can some reader give the desired information.

Incubator Question.

Editor Farmstead:—What's the matter? Some Blade reader who has had experience with incubators please answer. I have a hot water incubator that will produce a chick in every fertile egg, but only about half of them will come out of the shell at maturity. Some reader please explain.—A. L. O., Arena, O.

Wind Puffs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt that has wind puffs on the front part of his hind knees and on the first joint above the hoofs. Will someone tell me, through the Farmstead, what caused it and a cure for it? The colt is eleven months old and large for his age.—J. C. M., Aldine, Ind.

Lame Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I had three fine pigs in a pen, on a board floor. All at once they became lame; could hardly get up at all. They eat well and seem well. Could some of your readers give me any information as to them? I put them out on the ground—they got better, and then got lame again.—R. F. T.

Contracted Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead:—Let me make an inquiry through your valuable paper. I have a nice black mare. Her hoofs are contracted. Will someone please tell me through your paper, what will cure it?—S. W. A., Chesaning, Mich.

Warbles.

Editor Farmstead:—Along the back of a 2-year-old heifer are small bunches the size of a half-marble. Squeeze one, and you get a grub about an inch long, quite thick, and dark gray in color. Those that have not their growth are white. The heifer is in good condition, eats well, and doesn't seem to mind the bunches at all. I would like to know what occasions the grub and what will it result in?—J. B. C., Buchanan, Mich.

They are called warbles. If any reader can give advice to our friend, the editor will be glad to print it.

Corn Rotting.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of The Blade readers please let me know why corn rots some years worse than others? A says it's because the land has been run in corn too long; B says it's the rain at a certain stage of the corn. Who is right?—W. B. G., Lebanon, Ala.

WIFE'S INGENUITY

Saves Her Husband.

The author of the "Degeneration of Dorothy," Mr. Franklin Kinsella, 226 W. 25th St., New York City, was the victim of a little by-play—but he can best tell the story himself. "I must confess that I have been the victim of an innocent deception which turned out all for the best, however.

I had been resting under the belief, for some years, that coffee served as a lubricant to my cerebral convolutions, in other words, 'made the wheels go round,' and I had an idea that I could not work without it as a stimulant.

I soon paid the penalty in nervousness, loss of flesh, insomnia and restlessness, none of which troubles would yield to any or all medicines. I finally got in rather a bad way and my wife took a hand in the affair all unknown to me. She purchased a package of Postum Coffee and first gave me one-half Postum and one-half coffee. In a little time she had me down to clear Postum, and I was none the wiser.

I noticed that I was getting better, my nerves were steadier, and I began to gain flesh and sleep nights. My work was performed far better than in my old condition.

Commenting upon my greatly improved health one morning I was told the truth. 'Tis to laugh,' so I submitted gracefully and joined the Postum ranks.

Experience teaches that boiling is one-half the game. When the directions are carried out the result will be as fine a cup of rich, fragrant coffee as ever delighted the senses without ruining the nerves"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PEANUTS SALTED IN THE SHELL

Almost everybody likes salted peanuts, and many claim they are not only an aid to the digestion, but a valuable food for those troubled with certain stomach troubles. There is one objection, how-

ever, which is sometimes a drawback to their use, the liability of becoming stale and strong by continued exposure after salting. Horace D. Moyer, of Hazleton, Pa., has now invented a process by which the peanuts are to be salted in the shell, the apparatus shown in the illustration being used to inject the brine, each peanut in turn being subjected to the treatment. By reason of the fact that the nut is in its fresh state it will be more susceptible to the action of the salt, but the skin which surrounds each meat will prevent such direct action of the strong solution as would serve to harden and incrust the surface of the nut. In one aspect this treatment of the nut constitutes the complete process, because the product will be a nut having the salty flavor and remaining incased, and therefore capable of being kept fresh for a considerable period. A further development of the process, however, comprehends the subjection of the peanut to the action of heat in a suitable drier. This evaporates the surplus moisture and promotes the final roasting of the nut, which renders the kernel crisp and palatable, so that the final product will be a roasted peanut having the salty flavor which has heretofore been obtainable only by submerging the bare nut in a strong brine, which usually results in the formation of an incrustation over its surface.

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I will mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION.

Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

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Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address

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Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution, Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812, Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico. Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

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If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address. DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

PETS LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY OF ALL KINDS ABSOLUTELY FREE STOCK PEDIGREED AND REGISTERED. POULTRY SCORED all bred and raised at the Epitomist Experiment Station. Where the Agricultural Epitomist is edited and printed amid the activities of real farm life, to which results of experiments made at this Station are given from month to month together with other information of inestimable value to every farmer, gardener and household generally, with any size farm down to the smallest garden patch. We breed nothing but the best and purest strains of all kinds of Stock and Poultry including Jersey Cattle, Scotch Collie Dogs, Belgian Hares, Etc., and all the most prominent Poultry. It is our aim to aid every one whose stock and poultry is not absolutely pure to start in right. A postal card with your name and address and calling attention to this advertisement, will get you full particulars together with descriptions and illustrations of our free Stock and Poultry offers which we give absolutely free. Address EPITOMIST EXPERIMENT STATION, Spencer, Ind.

TWO PHASES OF MAN.

FIRST.

The man was seated.
A lady entered.
The man instantly arose and with a profound bow offered her his chair.
There were no other chairs, but the man left his to her and sought a place for himself against the wall.
The lady sat down.
This occurred in a drawing room.

SECOND.

The man was seated.
A lady entered.
The man instantly ducked behind a newspaper he was reading and did not see the lady. He clung convulsively to his seat as if it were about to be forcibly taken from him. He affected not to know there was a lady within 10 miles of him. The lady did not sit down.
This occurred in a street car.
—W. J. Lampton, in New York Herald.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Boards of Trade.

"Please explain the workings of a Board of Trade."—M. H. B., Southside, Wash.

We have a similar query from D. S. P., Greenville, Iowa.

The primary object of a Board of Trade, or grain exchange, is to promote the business interests of its members, promote uniformity of customs and usages in like lines of business, and to insure justice and fair dealings in all business transactions that go through the board's jurisdiction. Thus the grain exchange forms the most important link between the producer and consumer and brings about a distribution of the world's food stuff that could not otherwise be accomplished.

The important grain exchanges of the country are those of Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth and Toledo, and all operate in practically the same manner, the largest of the exchanges being the Chicago Board of Trade, and the business of the others is largely controlled by conditions at Chicago. Thus the substantial basis of all board of trade business is the buying and selling of actual grain and provisions. The large operators, however, protect themselves on price fluctuations, by trading in futures, and it is in this sort of dealing that the plunger finds a fascinating opportunity for indulging his gambling propensities and this is also the sort of business that attracts the outside speculators, who in fact are simply gambling against the prices. For the purpose of handling this outside business there are brokers known as commission men, all of whom are members of some reputable exchange, and all business done on an exchange must be through one of the members.

Thus the first requisite for dealing on the exchange is for the operator to select a reputable commission broker and do his business through that firm. The broker will look after the interests of his customer and will furnish any information desired. Deals of this sort on the exchange are usually conducted by means of margins, which represent a sum placed in the hands of the broker to protect him in the deal. The outsider does not see the actual grain, but the broker must account for it just the same.

For making a deal in wheat the operator must first decide whether he wants to buy or sell. If he thinks the price will go higher than current quotations he will buy. He then gives his broker an order to buy, say 5,000 bushels of wheat at a certain price. To back this up the broker requires his customer to put up a margin of 5 cents per bushel, or $250. The broker buys the wheat, and the margin protects him from loss if the price goes down as far as five cents. If the price goes up sufficiently the customer orders the broker to sell, which he does and returns to the customer his margin money and the profits on the deal, minus a commission. The customer gets his profits immediately although the broker may be obliged to wait for months to close his end of the deal, according to the time of delivery called for in the contract. If the customer wishes to sell, the process is simply reversed. The customer may not have 5,000 bushels of wheat, but he believes the price will go lower, and feels that he can get the grain to cover the contract at a less figure than the current quotations. Therefore he orders his broker to sell 5,000 bushels and puts up a margin of $250, to protect the broker if the price should go higher. If the price goes down, as the customer expected he can order the broker to buy in the wheat at the lower price and this closes the trade so far as he is concerned. The broker pays him his profit and waits until the delivery month to make his settlement.

On the other hand if the customer has bought wheat and the price persists in going down four cents, the broker must call for further margins, or close the trade, selling the wheat at the market price and returning to the customer what is left of his margin after the loss and commission is paid.

Operations in all other grains, pork, lard, or short rib sides are conducted in the same manner.

Leaning Tower of Pisa.

R. M. D., Brink, W. Va.: The campanile, or bell-tower of the cathedral of Pisa is a separate structure, standing at some distance from the cathedral. Like the latter, it is built of white marble. It consists of eight stories, each encircled by a gallery supported by marble columns. It is 179 feet high, and 50 in diameter. The summit is reached by 330 steps. Its construction was begun in A. D. 1174. It leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular. It is a matter of dispute whether this leaning was intentional, or the foundation on one side yielded during construction. Those who hold to the latter theory say the fault was manifest before its completion, and that this was guarded against by extra braces, and an adaptation of the stones in the highest portions; also, that the seven bells on the top, the largest of which weighs 12,000 pounds, are so placed as to counteract by their gravity the leaning of the tower. The supporters of the other theory say that these things are proof that the leaning was designed. They point to the fact that in Bologna there are two leaning towers—the Garisenda, about 150 feet high, which leans 8 feet 6 inches, and the Asinelli, 321 feet high, which leans 3 feet 6 inches. The matter can never be settled authoritatively. The majority opinion is that in all three towers the leaning is the result of insecure foundations.

The Needle Gun.

W. R. H., Sibley, Iowa: The needle gun was the natural evolution of the breech-loading rifle. It was first introduced in Prussia about 1841. It was a breech loader, the cartridge containing its own means of ignition. The explosion was caused by a long firing-pin, so long it was called a "needle," which, by the action of the mainspring when the trigger was pulled, was driven into the cartridge, which was made of parier mache, through the powder to the base of the bullet, where the percussion powder was placed. This rifle was used by the Prussians from the Austrian war of 1866, and the decisive victory of Sadowa was attributed by the Prussians to the fact that they had breech-loading needle guns, while the Austrians had only muzzle-loading guns. The needle-gun was used by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, while the French used the Chassepot, a rifle built on the same principle, and with a firing pin. The Mauser and the Krag-Jorgensen both explode the cartridge on the needle-gun principle, though the firing-pin is not so long—that not being necessary as they explode the charge by striking the cap set in the center of the end of the metallic cartridge.

"I. N. R. I."

"Please give the pronounciation and definition of "inri," the word written upon the cross on which our saviour was crucified."—Subscriber, Leaksville, N. C.

The four letters do not form a word, but an abbreviation. They are the intitials of the Latin words, "Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum"—meaning "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." The letter J has been used only about four centuries. Before that, I was used in its place, as in the above.

Davis's Bondsmen.

Editor Blade: I see in the Blade of February 27 that W. H. C., of West Milton, O., wants to know who the bondsmen of Jeff Davis were. Below I give the names: Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New York; Aristi Des Welsh and David K. Jackman, of Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Richard Barton Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, Wm. W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, Wm. H. Lyons and James Thomas, jr., of Richmond, Va.; John Minor Botts and Thomas W. Boswell, of Virginia—all Democrats, except Mr. Greeley.—A. W. V., Bowling Green, Fla.

Wreck of the Maine.

O. P. R., Marengo, Ill.: About a year ago the contract was let to remove the wreck of the Maine from Havana harbor, but the conractor has done nothing, and probably does not intend fulfilling his contract. Why, we do not know.

West Point Cadetships.

Aspirant, Cox's Mills, W. Va.: The qualifications for entering West Point are, first, that you get the appointment as cadet from your representative in congress. Each representative has the appointment of one cadet every four years, and you cannot get in without that.

Appointees as cadets must be between 17 and 22 years old, free from any infirmity unfitting them for military service, and able to pass a very sharp and rigid examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map-drawing, and history of the United States.

The course of instruction is largely mathematical and professional, including mathematics, in which the course is very thorough. French, drawing, drill regulations, of all arms of the service, all the natural sciences, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering art and science of war, ordnance and gunnery. So severe are the examinations that less than half the cadets who enter pass the four years' course. If you fail in any annual examination, you leave. You can not go over the work again.

Commodore Perry.

W. K. M., Fox Lake, Wis.: Oliver Hazard Perry was born in South Kingston, R. I., August 23, 1785, died in Port of Spain, island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. He was carefully trained by his mother. On April 7, 1799, he received a commission as a midshipman, and served in the war with Tripoli. In 1807 he was made a lieutenant. He was placed in command of a fleet of gunboats at Newport, where he devoted much attention to the study of gunnery and naval tactics. When the war of 1812 began, he was probably the best ordnance officer in the service. When war was declared, he was sent to Erie, Pa., to construct a fleet. The trees had to be cut in the forest and the timbers sawed therefrom to build the vessels. He built a fleet of nine vessels, of 1,671 tons total capacity, with 54 guns. On September 10, 1813, he won the notable victory of Lake Erie, capturing the entire British fleet. He assisted in the defense of Baltimore, and commanded the Java in the fleet sent to the Mediterranean in 1815. In June, 1819, he was in command of the John Adams in West Indian waters, was attacked by yellow fever and died after a brief illness. His residence was at Newport, R. I. We know nothing of his living relatives.

Haloes.

"Please give an explanation as to the cause of what is called 'sundogs.' About a week ago, between 8 and 9 o'clock, just as the sun was about to appear above the hills, there was observed one of those spots on each side of the sun, and at some distance above was the same appearance in the shape of a section of an inverted rainbow, which latter was something new to most, if not all of us here. Some claim that such is apt to be followed by some unusual kind of weather."—U. G. Y., Peach Tree, N. C.

There are many varieties of haloes seen around the sun or moon. Those you saw are called parhelia, and sometimes sun dogs or mock suns. A parhelion is an attendant image, more or less distinct, of the sun's disk, which may appear with any halo at one, two or more points. Haloes are only seen when the upper regions of the air are filled with the highest thread-like forms of clouds—the cirrus or cirro-stratus. These clouds are so high in the air, where it is so cold, that they are made of fine frozen particles—an ice-mist. These particles of ice are in the form of crystals, such as often see in snow. The light of the sun passing through them is refracted and reflected, thus producing the halo. These show a condition in the upper atmosphere which will soon cause falling weather. In summer they are generally followed by rain, in winter by snow.

That "Elastic Clause."

We are under many obligations to the many friends who have written to us on the above topic. Below we give the facts:

Editor Blade:—The elastic clause of the national constitution is article 1, section 8, clause 18, which reads as follows:

"The congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

This is called the elastic clause of the constitution, for the reason that it has undergone considerable stretching for one purpose or another. The disagreement in the interpretation of this clause after 1789 led to the formation of political parties. To elucidate this point I will quote a short passage from Fiske's Civil Government which speaks as follows:

"Hamilton's measures as secretary of the treasury embodied an entire system of public policy, and the opposition to them resulted in the formation of the two political parties into which, under one name or another, the American people have been divided. Hamilton's opponents, led by Jefferson, objected to his principal measures that they assumed powers in the national government which were not granted to it by the constitution. Hamilton then fell back upon the elastic clause of the constitution, and maintained that such powers were implied in it. Jefferson held that this doctrine of implied powers stretched the elastic clause too far. He held that the elastic clause ought to be construed strictly and narrowly; Hamilton held that it ought to be construed loosely and liberally. Hence the names 'strict-constructionist' and 'loose-constructionist,' which mark perhaps the most profound and abiding antagonism in the history of American politics."

For the correctness of these statements I refer you to the highest authority, namely, the late Prof. John Fiske, the eminent lecturer and historian. See Fiske's Civil Government, pages 245, 259 and 292.—W. R., Inland, O.

Editor Blade:—When the constitution was adopted, the United States consisted of 13 states, the northwest territory and the territory south of the Ohio river, the Mississippi river being the western boundary. When Napoleon proposed to sell Louisiana to us, a number of "strict constructionists," of whom Jefferson was one, contended that the constitution could not be extended to cover any territory acquired. Yet he made the purchase believing that congress would amend the constitution. He said he "stretched that instrument until it cracked." But many were opposed to an amendment, believing that the "general welfare clause" was "elastic" enough to justify Jefferson in doing what he had done.—D. M. S., Mexico, Mo.

No Voting in the District.

"Please tell me why there is no vote cast in Washington, D. C."—C. R., Bippus, Ind.

Under the United States constitution, Congressmen and Presidential electors are chosen only by the states, hence the citizens of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, not living in a state, have no vote for Presidential electors or for Representative in Congress. Washington formerly had an elected municipal government, but in 1874 Congress abolished this and the District of Columbia is now governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. Consequently there is no office in the District whose incumbent is elected, and there are no elections and no voting. The plan works well, and the citizens of Washington are averse to any change. Taxes are lower there than in other cities, and municipal affairs well conducted.

The Perry Inquiry.

"Please give me some information as to the court of inquiry after Perry's victory on Lake Erie."—C. M., Ida, Ky.

There was no court of inquiry after Perry's victory. Congress voted $225,000 in prize money to the men of the fleet, in which the treacherous Elliott shared equally with Perry. Congress, however, gave Perry $5,000 additional. While the conduct of Elliott fully deserved punishment, the generous Perry shielded him from it very much to his own disadvantage later, so there was no court of inquiry.

The Andersonville Spring.

Editor Blade: Mr. E. M. Slocum, a respected citizen and farmer, who lives about four miles south of Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa, says he was a prisoner at Andersonville during the rebellion, and, together with another prisoner, was ordered by the keeper to take spades and open an old spring which had been trodden by cattle, horses, etc., until the ground was so hard that the water could not get out. I was about ten feet over the deadline. They opened it and put in a trough to extend just over the deadline, so that prisoners could catch water without being shot. This is all there was to the mysterious spring. These men thought at first that they were to dig their own graves, but soon found it was water, which was a great blessing to the prisoners.—I. W. F.

We are much obliged for this interesting bit of information. We never had the idea that there was anything mysterious or miraculous about the matter. It seems that, under the orders of a Confederate guard who knew the locality before the prison pen was built, two prisoners simply opened up a spring which had previously existed. We have also received the following letter on the subject:

Editor Blade: I think you have not fully answered J. A. Y. about the famous Andersonville spring. That spring was flowing before the stockade was built. They put the stockade across the spring and obstructed its flow. Those memorable heavy rains in August burst it cut anew.

Your statement tends to impress the minds of some with the miraculous. There is no more miracle about it than that a club should return to the earth after being thrown in the air. It is only fulfilling the law of natural philosophy that water tends to seek its level. Many people believe that spring to be a miracle, not knowing the facts.—B. B. T., Wakeman, Ohio.

The Tomato.

"Is the tomato a fruit or a vegetable? Please answer and decide an argument." —B. W. C., Newcastle, Va.

The words "fruit" and "vegetable" each have two or three meanings. A vegetable, in the scientific sense, is any living organism that does not possess animal life. A fruit, in the same sense, is the seed vessel of any tree or plant, with all the accessory parts; in this sense, apples, chestnuts, melons, tomatoes, beans, etc., are fruits. But the case of those commonly use as food, such things as tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, beans, peas, onions, cauliflowers, rhubarb, radishes, turnips, etc., are called vegetables, and the word fruit is restricted to berries, apples, bananas, plum, oranges, etc.

Miscellaneous.

C. C. T., Oakwood, O.: We do not know.

C. M. C., Signal, O.: We are unable to find any information regarding the Lowry Arctic expedition.

F. J. J., Morrison, Colo.: Gen. Robert E. Lee was in command of the Confederate forces at the battle of Antietam.

A. D. R., Harrisonville, Ky.: Will you please make your query plainer? We do not understand what claims are meant.

B. M. S., Mill Village, Pa.: Will you please explain more fully what you wish? What do you mean by a plan of war?

J. H., Ong, Neb.: The marriage of a foreign-born woman to a citizen of the United States does not make her a citizen.

E. B. Evergreen: Write to your Representative at Washington, tell him the kind of seeds you desire, and ask him to send them to you.

E. T. H., Corcyra, Mo.: "Stonewall" Jackson's name was Thomas Jonathan Jackson. He was in no way related to President Andrew Jackson.

C. A. P., Minneapolis, Minn.: Tacitus, in speaking of Germans as "noble," used the word in its original Latin sense of well-known, prominent.

J. R. B., Cabin Run, Pa.: The population of London by the census of 1901 was 4,536,063, and that of New York by the census of 1890 was 3,437,202.

C. A. A., Rapid City, Ill.: Pearl buttons are made from clam shells, charcoal is made from wood, calico is made of cotton, and envelopes are paper, of course.

J. C. Loveland, Colo.: No, there is no law in Ohio or any other state prohibiting the growing of raspberries for market. Such a law would not be constitutional.

D. S. O., Edmondson, Tenn.: Yes, there is such a thing. Why do you not send a sample to the professor of chemistry of the nearest college, and have its value determined?

M. M., Meadville, Pa.: Your question has been handed to the Household editor, who will probably answer it in her department. Questions on etiquette belong there, not here.

W. H. B., Mulberry Grove, Ill.: In the Bureau of Weekly Blade of Dec. 26 last, we had a long article on Stradivarius violins. Please refer to your file of the paper, as we can not reprint.

W. O. P., Galien, Mich.: Jay Gould and J. Pierpont Morgan were both of English descent, without Jewish blood. The Jews are, as a race, good financiers. We have no idea as to their relative wealth.

J. H. Greensburg, Ind.: The question is unfortunately too large a one for us to handle. It could not be adequately discussed in the space we are able to give to the crowded state of this department.

W. M., Liberty Center, O.: The 17th infantry is in the Philippines. Companies I, K, L and M were ordered to sail about March 16 for the United States, and will be assigned to posts in Washington and Oregon.

Subscriber, Beulah, Colo.: Gettysburg was a greater battle than Antietam. The loss, in killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg was 23,190 Union and 36,000 Confederate; at Antietam, 12,469 Union and 9,000 Confederate.

W. E. W., Brady's Bend, Pa.: The matter of the soldier's right to vote is one of state law, and we do not know what the law is in your state. Inquire of a lawyer. Your other question will appear in the Farmstead column.

M. A. D., New Carlisle, O.: No one can tell what was the first language used by man. Undoubtedly by the time man advanced in civilization far enough to have a written language, there were many different tongues spoken.

C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.: There was for a long time a number of members of the Continental Congress who were friendly to Gen. Gates, and consequently he was given honors over the defeat of Bourgoyne which belonged rightfully to others.

S. J. W., Lincoln, Ill.: The friends of Schley made a canvass of the members of the House, and finding that a majority were against a resolution of thanks, asked the committee not to report such a measure. There was no vote upon it, in either the committee or the House.

A. D., Bauman, Mo.: In every state or territory where there is government land, there is one or more land offices. We presume the Register in charge of any land office will give information as to lands in his district suitable for farming.

A. T. K., Limerick, N. Y.: Buildings with rods have been struck by lightning. The electricity of the cloud may be too great in volume for the rod to conduct, or the rod may not be deep enough in the ground to have moisture around it, to conduct the electricity from the rod.

H. B. L., Barnards, Pa.: Prince Henry visited the United States to express the friendly feeling of the Emperor for us. It would not be possible for Wilhelm or any other ruler to be absent from his capital long enough to visit America.

G. H. W., Wetona, Pa.: There are methods for finding the day on which any date fell, but they are complicated. In fact, we are not familiar with any. The editor has a perpetual almanac by which it can be found at once.

A. P., Bowling Green, Ind.: "Rag-time" music is not a new thing. It is said to have had its origin among the negroes of the South, in their plantation songs and church hymns. Within the past few years it has been popularized by the stage. We do not know that it has any particular merit, nor can we see why it is not as elevating as any other music. The term "classical music" is generally used—not "classic."

J. C. H., Enumclaw, Wash.: We recall reading some time since that on a railroad in Colorado, we believe, in going around a curve, a freight car became derailed, the couplings loosened, the car dropped by the side of the road, and the rear cars being on a down grade, caught up with the train, the automatic coupler hooked it on, and the loss of the car was not discovered until a station was reached. The story is probably a fake, though it may have happened.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.: The most important thing before the people of the United States to-day is to improve education. That is, to train pupils to think and reason, to inspire them with a life-long desire to obtain knowledge, so that they can not be misled by wrong theories. Had our voters all been educated to a proper degree we never should have been in danger of going to the silver standard by adopting free coinage of silver.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MOTHERS MUST GUIDE

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters. Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Mrs. Southard are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Mothers Who Allow Their Daughters to Suffer are Cruel When Relief is Easily Obtained. Read This Mother's Experience.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish advice in regard to my daughter. She is thirteen years old and never menstruated. We have had the doctor to her and he said she did not have enough blood. She has been taking iron for three months but is no better. In the morning she vomits, some days she cannot keep anything on her stomach until twelve o'clock. If she tries to do anything she gets faint. Has headache all the time, is as white as marble with great dark rings under her eyes. Please write and tell me what to do as I am discouraged with the doctor."—MRS. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phœnix Mills, N.Y. (Jan. 19, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Last January I wrote you about my daughter, and told you what our family doctor said about her. I saw another doctor and he said she had quick consumption. After receiving your letter, I began giving her your remedies, and after taking four bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and four of Blood Purifier, she is now well and strong as ever. Menses have appeared and are regular. I can never praise your remedies enough for they saved my daughter's life."—MRS. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phœnix Mills, N.Y. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Any young girl or any mother is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice in regard to her sickness. No one has had greater experience or success in guiding mothers and their daughters to health. Thousands have trusted her and are glad. She charges nothing for advice. Write to-day.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

RUPTURE CURED

With Dr. Selick's Indian Liniment and the Dence & Mery Truss. The simplest and most perfect fitting truss in the world. Recommended by physicians everywhere and recognized by the U. S. Government and furnished to old soldiers. Ease, comfort and security guaranteed. Scores of cures right in our own city. Send for free book, describing truss and cure for rupture. DENCE & MERY, Toledo, O. Financial reference, Central Savings Bank, Toledo.

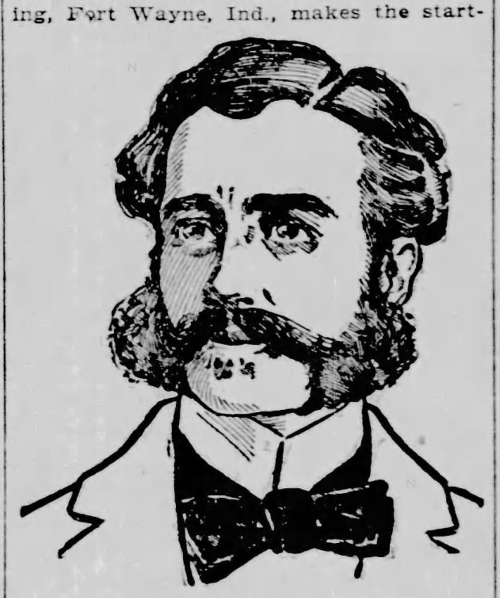
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the start-



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

ling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

Designed the Capitol.

Visitors to Washington look upon the capitol building, with its magnificent dome, and unconsciously think of it as a creation of long ago, and yet the man who designed it died only last month. August Schoenborn was a German who came to this country in early manhood, first settling in Wisconsin. A few years later, about 1849, found him in Washington working in the office of Thomas Walter, who was the architect of the capitol. It is said that the original plans specified that the old wooden dome should be preserved, but the fire of 1814 had so weakened it as to make this impracticable. It was then decided to put up the present imposing dome, and Schoenborn was selected for the work. This he continued until the breaking out of the rebellion caused the work to be abandoned, to be taken up again after the war closed. He lived to see the pride and masterpiece of his life completed.

Another Pompeii.

Just now there has been enough work accomplished in the excavating at Lingad, Algiers, to prove that they have found the site of ancient Thamagus. One of the city gates and several streets have been laid bare; Roman baths, a Roman mansion, a fountain and a Byzntine temple, together with several other buildings, in which were a mass of arms, statues and vessels, have been unearthed. The mosaics are said to rival those of the Italian Pompeii.

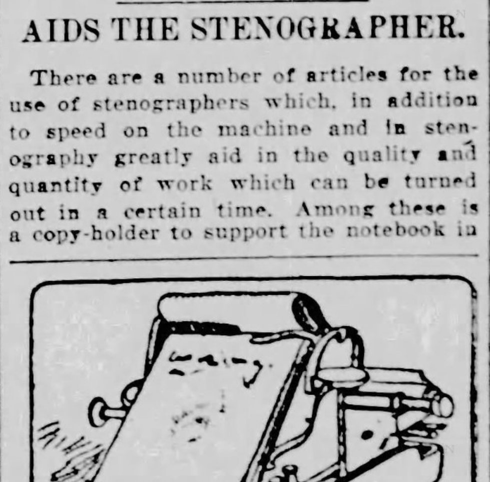
A NON-EVAPORATING MUCILAGE

The mucilage bottle is a necessary adjunct in nearly every business office, but it has the disagreeable habit of drying up the sponge or brush provided to apply the liquid, unless the utensil is in almost constant use. A number of good inventions are already in use to protect the dauber from the action of the air, and our illustration shows another, which has been recently added to the list by

John C. Carpenter, of Canton, O. The principal feature of this bottle is the provision made for drawing the dauber into the bottle and entirely submerging it in the liquid after use. This accomplishes the two-fold purpose of preventing access of the air and recharging the sponge with the mucilage at intervals as the supply becomes exhausted. The sponge is mounted on a wire, which extends through a perforation at the rear of the bottle, and a screw cap is provided for closing the large opening when not in use. Opening the end and pushing the sponge into the mouth, the outward flow is prevented, and the fibres project far enough to deposit a coating of the mucilage on the surface it is desired to cement. There is little if any wear on the device, and it may be refilled from a larger bottle with as little trouble as is required to refill the inkwells on a desk.

AIDS THE STENOGRAPHER.

There are a number of articles for the use of stenographers which, in addition to speed on the machine and in stenography greatly aid in the quality and quantity of work which can be turned out in a certain time. Among these is a copy-holder to support the notebook in



a convenient position above the machine. A number of these are already in use, the majority of which must be detached and laid on the desk in order to allow the stenographer to take dictation. As the desk may be in use for other purposes it is not always convenient for dictation purposes, in addition to which some time is wasted in detaching the notebook from its support and replacing it after the dictation is finished. To surmount this difficulty it might be useful to have a holding device which would allow the book to be tilted down over the keyboard when dictation is to be taken, and this is the object accomplished by the copy-holder here shown. Attached to the typewriter on either side of the book is a semi-circular guide, having a pair of swinging arms secured to the flat base which carries the book. By tilting these arms up or down the book is elevated or lowered as far as the stops in the guides permit, thus placing the book in either of the required positions.

The Very Best.

Mrs. Nurich—I want some terrapin.
Dealer—Yes'm; diamond backs?
Mrs. Nurich—Yes, and see that the diamonds are of the first water.—Ohio State Journal.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Japanese Beer.

Sake, the national drink of the Japanese, is a rice beer, which is fermented by the spores of a fungus instead of hops. Its power to intoxicate is greater than that of the beers of Europe. It is more than 10 per cent alcohol, while German beers have from 2 to 8 per cent of alcohol.

TRAINED NURSE CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT

Used by Hospitals---Prescribed by Doctors

To Prove what this Wonderful Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

MISS ALICE BROWN.

Miss Alice Brown, the well known trained nurse, is in a position to speak with knowledge. She was formerly with the St. Louis Baptist Hospital and has had many trying experiences in her arduous vocation. She adds her valuable testimony to the thousands already received by Swamp-Root. She said in a signed interview with a Reporter of the St. Louis Star:

"Although a woman in my position can receive plenty of prescriptions from physicians without cost, it was upon the advice of a well known West End Doctor that I began to take Swamp-Root. No, I will not tell you his name, for he might not like it. But all the same, I took it when I was run down from night work in the sick room. I was thin and yellow and tired even when I rose from my sleep. Swamp-Root gave me a relish for my food and cleared my blood from its stagnant impurities. Of course I do not praise Swamp-Root as a cure for all troubles, but it is splendid for the kidneys, stomach and bowels and relieves female disorders when all other remedies have failed to give relief. I know of many cases in the hospital cured by this wonderful remedy."

1519 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Alice Brown

Weak and unhealhy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW.

We often see a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the great kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Supplying Sermons for Clergymen.

In Bayswater, London, there lived a retired clergyman, who handsomely aided an otherwise slender income by writing sermons for other men of the cloth. The sermon writer died rather suddenly, but left a good supply of pulpit material. This was about all he did leave, however, so his widow, a clever woman of education, took up his work. She has been "carrying on the business" ever since, and the fact was discovered only a month ago.

Most of her sermons are bought by clergymen of the Church of England, who are under the impression that her husband is still alive. The widow sees no harm in keeping up the deception, especially as it is fair to presume that the sermons she furnishes are better than those which her correspondents can turn out.

A Question of Climate.

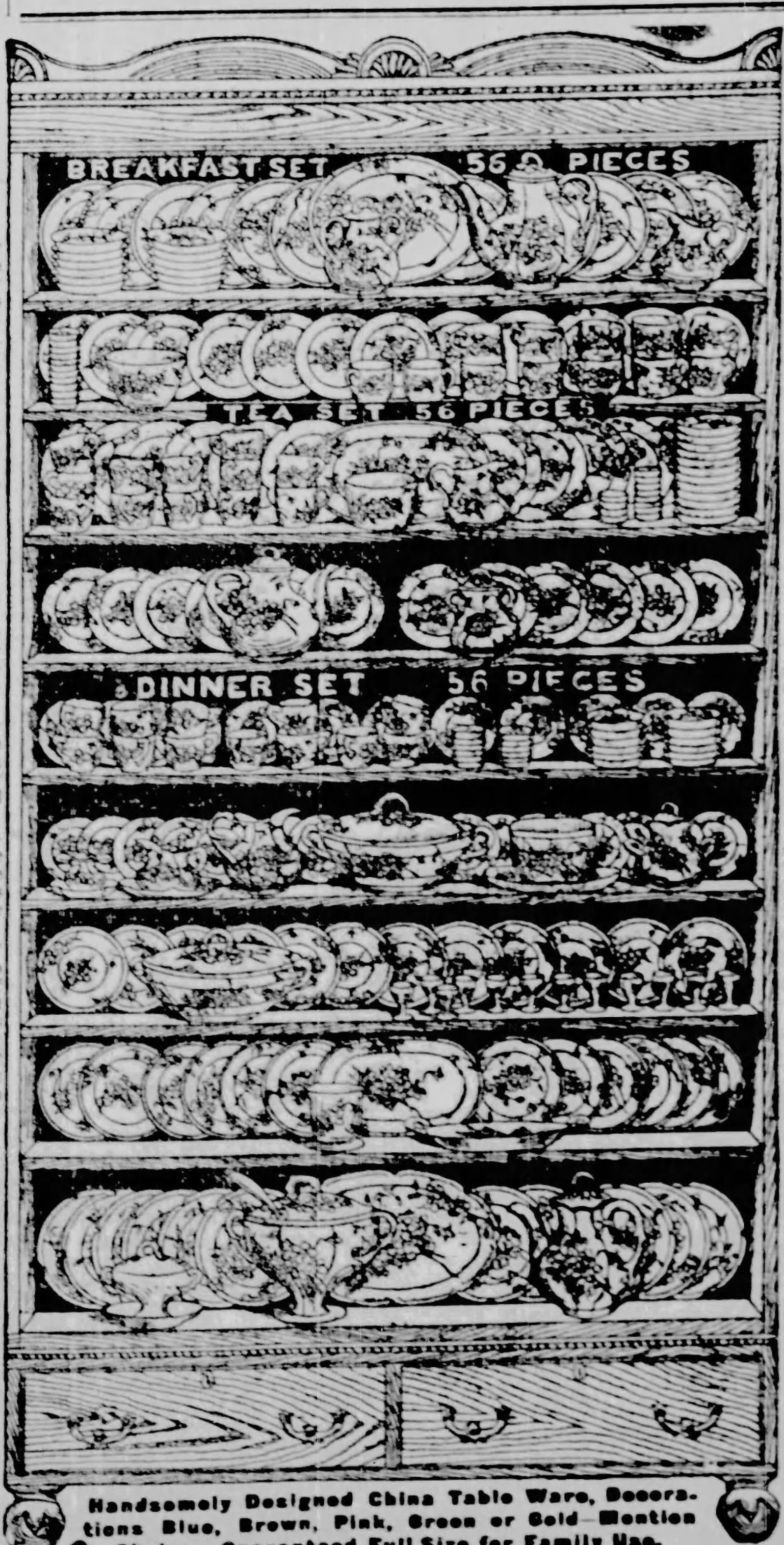
An old colored preacher was telling his congregation that after death they would probably go to the moon. After meeting one of the best informed of the brethren said to him:

"Br'er Jinkins, don't you know dat de moon is col' ez ice, en ain't got no fire 'tall in it?"

"Br'er Thomas," replied the parson, "ef hit's fire you a-wantin', des keep on in de way you gwine en you can't miss it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Trouble.

Cannot some wise one tell us,
To ease your wondering minds,
Who is it loses all the fault
That other people find?
—Baltimore World.



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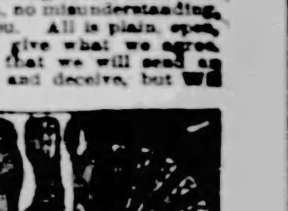
BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS, - -
TEA SETS, - - - -
FREE!

We give you a 56 PIECE BREAKFAST, DINNER, or TEA-SET—full size for family use—FREE OF COST. Here is your opportunity. Do not miss it. This means exactly what it says. We give the Sets away ABSOLUTELY free. There is no fraud or humbug in this announcement. There is no juggling of words, no misrepresentation, no deception, no misunderstanding, no manipulation of words or phrases intended to deceive or befuddle you. All is plain, open, above board, and understandable. We will do what we say and give what we agree. When we state WE GIVE A 56 PIECE SET, we do not mean that we will send an OFFER or proposition, a plan used by others so often to entrap and deceive, but WE GUARANTEE to forward the real genuine goods themselves. Choice given of a Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea Set—each set consisting of 56 Pieces, beautifully decorated and artistically designed. In addition to the 56 Piece Sets, every person gets an elegant Watch warranted for 20 years, or 12 Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 6 Table Knives, 6 Table Forks, 6 Table Spoons, a pair of ladies' or gents' Kid-Gloves, or a box of one dozen handsome Stockings. (Gloves and Stockings for ladies or gents—all sizes and colors.)

Watch Warranted for 20 Yrs.



6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Table Spoons, & 12 Tea Spoons

REASONS FOR LIBERALITY.

We manufacture the celebrated family and household remedy for men, women, and children—BLOOD GLOBULES, a specific for all blood diseases, nervous disorders, sluggish circulation, impaired vitality, rheumatism, female complaints, liver, kidney, and stomach troubles. We guarantee it to be the best remedy on earth for these diseases. We wish to introduce "BLOOD GLOBULES" in thousands of homes where it has never been used, and have set aside

$25,000 CASH TO BE SPENT

in giving away valuable and useful presents to those who are willing to help us.

THE ONLY CONDITION. MARK IT WELL.

On request we will send you 7 boxes of Blood Globules, all charges paid, which are to be sold at 25 cents per box, remit the $1.75 collected and we will present you with a 56 Piece Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea Set, and in addition we will immediately send you, all charges paid, a Watch, or 12 Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, 6 Table Knives, 6 Table Forks, 6 Table Spoons, a box of one dozen Stockings (ladies' or gents'), or a pair of ladies' or gents' Kid Gloves.

Remember YOU HAVE ONLY SEVEN BOXES OF BLOOD GLOBULES TO SELL—no more.

This is one of the most sensational strokes of advertising ever launched and we will carry it out, as our reputation depends upon the fulfillment of every promise made. In these days of active competition in business enterprises, it is necessary to do something startling to outstrip one's rivals, and that is just what we intend to do. Of course a large amount of cash and nerve are required to enable any-one to take the lead. We have both Nerve and Cash and are ready to give a share of the CASH TO YOU in presents. We guarantee satisfaction to all who do business with us.

Address: BLOOD GLOBULE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

NO MONEY.

Remember you need not pay a Penny in advance. Only send your full name and post-office address with nearest Express and Freight Depot. We box, pack, and deliver the Sets FREE OF ALL EXPENSE to Express or Freight Depot and we further guarantee against breakage or damage in any form.

WRITE YOUR ORDER ON THIS FORM, CUT IT OUT AND SEND IT TO

BLOOD GLOBULE CO., New York. TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

PLEASE SEND ME 7 BOXES OF BLOOD GLOBULES, WHICH I WILL SELL AT 25 CENTS A BOX, AND I AGREE TO REMIT THE $1.75 WHEN SOLD. FORWARD ME THE PRESENTS SELECTED BELOW.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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A NOTABLE AGREEMENT.

Last year there was a strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, directed against the United States Steel company. After a period of idleness for the men of the association, the strike was ended on September 14 last, upon terms which were practically a defeat for the strikers. The strike was an offensive instead of a defensive move, and it failed.

The association learned a lesson thereby. It was made to realize that in such questions there are always two sides. And the result of this educational process is seen in the agreement reached on March 5, in New York, between the association and the American Tinplate company. The wage scale in the tinplate mills of the company expires on July 1 of this year. By the agreement just made, the same scale of wages is made continuous until July 1, 1903. Shoud any difference arise, the matter will be discussed at a conference between representatives of the employers and employes.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, expresses the satisfaction of the men with this agreement in the following comment: "The magnitude of the deal may not be realized; but it is the greatest that has ever been effected with capital in the history of the working people."

This statement shows that Mr. Shaffer has gotten beyond the first crude idea of the labor organizations that an advance in wages is to be fought for at any time those organizations may see fit to demand it, irrespective of conditions. He has learned that there are two sides to the problem. The one is, the entirely natural desire of the worker to get the highest wages possible. The other is, of course, the finances of the employers. A demand for increased compensation in a given line of labor means an increase in the fixed charges of all employers of all that particular class of labor. This must either reduce the profits, or there must be an increase in the price of the articles which are the product of that labor. The latter may be impracticable; the former may reduce profits to nothing, or even cause a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The greatest value of this agreement lies in the fact that it establishes a precedent. As the Chicago Post puts the case, "It shows other employers and combinations of employes how they may avoid industrial wars. It opens another peaceful avenue for the settlement of all labor troubles. And it is in full harmony with the trend of the times, and the enlightened opinion of the best friends of both labor and capital."

WHERE ANARCHY BREEDS.

There is a pessimism preached by many superficial thinkers and would-be reformers, concerning American federal and municipal institutions, that has a pernicious and misleading effect upon the minds of a certain class of impressionable people. These are the many individuals who have never learned to think logically—and perhaps are incapable of so doing. They are governed by their emotions; by sentimental ideas rather than passionless logic.

A truth can be so stated that it becomes as dangerous as a lie. This is the method of those theorists who point to isolated defects in our systems—evils, if you please—and then assert that those are but samples of the whole, which is irremediably bad, and should be swept out of existence. If the man who voices such jaundiced sentiments is conspicuous in his community, his views are like sparks in dry stubble in the minds of men who do not think below the surface, or in whom passion and sentiment take the place of reason.

No human institution is perfect. The history of civilization, from the time that palaeolithic man dwelt in caves and dens, has been a painful struggle upward into the light and toward more perfect social and governmental conditions. The process is a slow one—measured by centuries rather than by months and years. But it is sure, as one may see by comparing present conditions with those of the Middle Ages, or even of a century ago. It is true that the twentieth century presents new problems. Especially is this so in regard to municipal affairs, because of the enormous development of our cities, due to the introduction of machinery in manufacturing, the use of steam, of railways and steamships. But there is no reason to suppose that these new problems will not be worked out in a way that will benefit all, as previous ones have been.

The evil of the pessimistic preaching of these purblind reformers is seen in the socialistic and anarchistic propanganda of to-day. Defects in our system are held up as proofs that the whole is irreclaimably bad. From this it is but a step to the theory that all governments are wrong, and so we have full-fledged anarchy as a result.

The cosmopolitan nature of the population of Manila is shown by an incident recently in the police court there. A white American, with an American negro, a Spaniard and a Chinaman as his witnesses, appeared before the magistrate to press his complaint against a Filipino whom he had caused to be arrested on the charge of stealing his trunk. The case was held over to give the defendant an opportunity to procure the attendance of his witnesses, a Malay and a Japanese. Few other cities in the world can match such a combination.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

The conference at Brussels on sugar production has agreed upon the abolition of all direct and indirect government bounties on European sugars. This agreement does not go into effect, however, until September 1, 1903—almost eighteen months in the future. It is probable that the European producers of beet sugar will put forth every effort to increase their output, that they may get the benefit of the bounties while they last.

These European bounties are paid on sugars which are exported. The price of the article is kept up at home, and it is sold abroad at a figure not much, if any, above the cost of production—the bounty affording a good profit. This artificial stimulation of production through export bounties is one reason why sugar-raising in Cuba now has so little profit. The figures of production and home consumption, reported to the Brussels conference, of the five beet sugar-producing countries of Europe for last year were as follows:

	Tons Produced.	Consumed at Home.
Germany	2,270,000	850,000
Austria	1,200,000	400,000
France	1,000,000	450,000
Belgium	330,000	70,000
Holland	190,000	75,000
Totals	4,990,000	1,845,000

Under the stimulus of bounties, these five nations are compelled to find a market abroad yearly for 3,145,000 tons of sugar—almost twice as much as they consume at home. When the bounties are stopped, the export of sugars from these countries must decline at once, with a consequent fall in the price at home. This will probably aid Cuban planters; but they need the immediate help of a reciprocity agreement with the United States. We are compelled to buy vastly more sugar of foreign countries than the entire Cuban output, and there is no good reason why congress should hesitate for one moment to give the needed aid to Cuba—especially as this could not hurt our beet or cane sugar producers.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is probable that General Dick's bill, to promote the efficiency of the militia, will be favorably acted upon by congress. If it becomes a law, it will supersede the old United States militia law, which has been on the statute books since 1792, and is entirely obsolete in its provisions. For instance, it demands the enrolment of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and declares that he shall "be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock, of a bore sufficient for balls the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges," or a "good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls and a quarter pound of powder," and that "each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon."

The Dick bill provides for arming the national guard in each state with the same rifle as that used in the regular army; that the officers shall have the same instructions and examinations as those of the regular army, and that these organizations shall have opportunity for field maneuvers at the cost of the United States. It will make the national guard a reserve force, subject to the call of the President to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, or to enable him to execute the laws. Such an act is urgently needed, and the national guardsmen will welcome it.

Of course, this is a wide departure from the idea of the framers of the constitution, when they gave authority to congress "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." The militia is the entire able-bodied male population, within prescribed ages. The present bill provides for volunteer organizations only; but the power granted by the constitution remains with congress to call out any and all able-bodied citizens. It is well that this fact should not be lost sight of. The nation has the power to summon her sons to arms if she needs their services, and to compel obedience to the call.

SAFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

President Roosevelt has decided to visit the Charleston exposition. The people of South Carolina want him to come and will give him an enthusiastic reception. The conduct of the Tillmans does not meet with the approval of the citizens of the Palmetto state. They want the President to ignore both Tillman incidents and come. How South Carolina citizens feel is well set forth in the following letter from J. H. Blackman, editor of the Greenville, South Carolina, News, to the Philadelphia North American:

It is absolutely absurd for any man or set of men to intimate that President Roosevelt would not be safe, personally, in visiting the Charleston exposition, or any section of South Carolina. As to the Tillman incident, the feeling is none other than that the President has acted like a gentleman and that Tillman has failed to appreciate his opportunity of acting likewise.

As to the feeble attempt on the part of Colonel "Jim" Tillman, a nephew of Senator B. R. Tillman and lieutenant governor of South Carolina, to insult President Roosevelt by withdrawing an invitation to present a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, one of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, it is the unanimous feeling in South Carolina that Colonel Tillman has outraged the sentiment of the state in signing his name to the telegram to the President as lieutenant governor of South Carolina. Colonel Tillman acted for himself and for B. R. Tillman, and for nobody else.

The entire incident is regarded here as a silly effort on the part of Colonel Tillman to avenge his uncle Ben. There is no feeling against Roosevelt in South Carolina. He is beloved as the President of the United States, and it should be understood that South Carolina is still in the Union. The antics of the Tillman dynasty do not represent the real feeling of the people of South Carolina.

Safe in South Carolina? Why, Roosevelt would be as safe in South Carolina as Wade Hampton.

This is a frank and, we believe, truthful statement of the feeling in South Carolina. That state is still in the Union and Mr. Roosevelt is the President of the whole country. There is no doubt that the President will be as safe in South Carolina as in Ohio or any other state, and the citizens of that commonwealth will prove their loyalty to the Union and its Chief Executive.

Miss Stone, the ransomed missionary, is to lecture in the United States this year under the auspices of the various Chautauqua societies. If she possesses the average talking ability of her sex, she will be extremely popular, for her kidnaping and ransom were the real thing, and her months of captivity were crowded with adventures and hardships which will make most interesting lectures.

Prince Henry now knows what it means to lead a strenuous life.

A SCARE IS NEEDED.

The agitation on the subject of treating and preventing tuberculosis has reached a point where the people are in danger of being alarmed to an unnecessary degree. The percentage of deaths by consumption in the list of deaths from all causes is alarming indeed, and justifies the utmost endeavor to provide against further increase by systems of treatment and strict regulations to prevent its communication from one person to another.

In the minds of some persons the people cannot be too greatly alarmed and too great caution cannot be exercised. Indeed, when it is considered what a hold this disease has obtained and how vastly in excess of others is this cause of death recorded, it might easily be believed the alarm cannot be sounded too vigorously.—Columbus Dispatch.

The above extract comprises the opening paragraphs and a fair sample of the line of argument of a half-column editorial article in our Columbus contemporary. While deprecating a "scare" on the subject, it admits the need of a public awakening to the danger which tuberculous patients are to the community, unless proper safeguards are taken to prevent communication of the disease.

The people at large know so little upon this subject, and are so oblivious to the real danger, that a scare is needed to bring these things forcibly to their attention. Consumption slays more people in the United States annually than any other single disease. If people had a proper fear of it—such as they have of smallpox, or yellow fever, or cholera—the instinct of self-preservation would be aroused, and there would be no difficulty in securing the use of proper precautionary measures to prevent the communication of the disease. Also, it would lead to the employment of the only proved means of cure yet known.

Internal medication has so far proved a failure. The "climate cure" is the only thing that promises relief. A year or more ago, the government established Fort Bayard as an army sanitarium for consumptive soldiers. It is in the high, dry plateau country of Southwestern New Mexico. Surgeon Appel, who is in charge, in a recent interview he declared: "You may quote me as saying that we can cure consumption in every stage. I have never before made that statement, but we have succeeded in demonstrating it beyond a doubt." General MacArthur says he is astonished by the results shown at Fort Bayard.

The treatment is simply life out of doors all the time, and a plain, nutritious diet. The air is so thin that deep breathing is a necessity. This and the dryness do the rest.

CANADA IS STUBBORN.

Canada is a much more difficult proposition for us to deal with than is the imperial government at London. In all the matters in dispute between the United States and the Dominion, the government of the latter is as intractable and stubborn as an army mule or a Democratic senator from South Carolina. If Great Britain were as arbitrary and uppish as are the Ottawa authorities, it would be very easy to have serious diplomatic misunderstandings, and even war would be a very probable outcome.

At the present time, it is certain that the Canadian government is urging on London that there shall be no concessions to the United States in the matter of the Alaskan boundary, or in any other open question with the United States affecting Canada. It is the policy to demand everything and then call on the mother country to back up Canadian pretensions.

Probably the best way to settle the matter would be to negotiate with Great Britain for the cession of Canada to the United States. We are not certain that the United States cares particularly for its acquisition, but it would remove every cause of friction and ill will, and hence might be worth considering in the interests of peace and harmony.

NO LONGER A FAD.

The bicycle has taken its place with other vehicles as an ordinary mode of travel, and the idea that bicycling is a sport or an amusement is nearly abandoned. The national convention of the League of American Wheelmen, held at Torrington, Conn., recently, proves this. In 1898 the membership of the league was 103,000; now it is but 10,500—a decrease of nearly 90 per cent. In that year there were 50 periodicals devoted to bicycling interests; now there is one. These changes do not mean that the bicycle is losing in real popularity. Riding is no longer a fad, but it is as popular for business and pleasure as it ever has been. The wheel has merely lost its element of novelty, and become an ordinary means of travel. There is no more real reason for bicycle clubs than there are for clubs of buggy-keepers or of street car patrons.

A CANADIAN FAD.

Hail insurance is the latest, and it is due to the ingenuity of the governments of the northwestern territories of Canada. It insures a farmer's crops against injury by hail, at the rate of $4 per acre. The annual premium is ten cents per acre, and all the farmer has to do is to pay it into the nearest postoffice. If a crop is not entirely destroyed, less than $4 per acre is allowed. The losses are paid from the premiums.

The scheme is said to be intended to attract immigrants to "the great lone land" of the Canadian Northwest. It would seem to us that it will have a different result—that it simply advertises that those regions are peculiarly liable to hailstones. While $4 per acre is better than nothing, we know of no profitable crop that is not worth vastly more than that sum per acre.

An Ohio man named Crowell, who lives over in Shelby, has addressed a very polite note to Mr. Gourley, M. P., of Ottawa, inquiring about the propected march on Washington to be personally conducted by him and a Canadian contingent, threatened in a recent speech of his. "Please inform me," writes Mr. Crowell, "when you expect to start, and give your line of march, as I have quite a delegation who are anxious to see you pass."

The Beal local option bill will probably be made a law this week. If, as they pretend, the brewers and saloonkeepers are satisfied with it certainly the friends of temperance are and it should have little difficulty in passing the Senate.

So Miss Roosevelt will not go to the coronation of King Edward. Congressman Wheeler and others of his stripe can now wipe the froth from their mouths.

General Funston says there is no more war in the Philippines than in Kentucky. Wonder if Funston intended the comparison to be humorous?

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

President Roosevelt got the better of the spoilsmen of the House of Representatives. The bill to make the census bureau a permanent institution—a wise thing to do—contained a provision whereby the present force of employes, all of whom were appointed without civil service examinations, should be placed upon the permanent staff, or be given positions in various other departments. The President has always been a champion of civil service reform, and of course, was strongly apposed to this section of the measure. When the bill was in conference committee, it was understood that a veto awaited it unless it was modified in this particular. So the language was manipulated in such wise that its meaning was not clear to the casual reader, and the bill was passed by the house upon the assurance by the committee that the intentions of the spoilsmen had been carried out.

After a careful study of the bill the President signed it, much to the joy of the gentlemen interested. Now it is discovered that the obscurity of the language of that particular section was to mislead the spoilsmen instead of the chief executive. An order has been issued construing the law as going into effect on July 1, when only a small part of the census office force will remain, and then ordering the superintendent of the census to appoint, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, only so many of the present force as are to be on the permanent staff. So the great majority of the census employes will not receive the benefit intended. The spoilsmen of the house are wroth, but there is nothing they can do. They have been cleverly buncoed.

OHIO DEMOCRACY AND SILVER

After all has been said for and against the Cincinnati Enquirer, the fact remaints that it is Ohio's great journal of Democracy. It leads the procession and gives the cue to the lesser lights in the Democratic newspaper field.

The Enquirer's Columbus correspondent, Mr. James W. Faulkner, is recognized as the personal representative of his paper's proprietor, Mr. John R. McLean. Mr. Faulkner attended the conference at Col. Kilbourne's home a couple of weeks ago, at which Mr. William Jennings Bryan was the most distinguished Democrat.

After hearing the arguments offered at that conference, Mr. Faulkner has now given his conclusions touching what will be done here in Ohio this year in the Democratic camp. He believes Ohio Democracy has a fight on its hands and within itself such as it has not experienced for years.

Mr. Bryan's position is by no means uncertain. He stands by free silver and he proposes to make it a test in his party's conventions here in Ohio and elsewhere this year. Bryan and free silver is again to be the slogan of the Nebraska leader's friends and the fight is to be pushed in every county in the state. Mr. Bryan was given to understand that his position would be combated. He accepts the defi and the fight will be to a finish.

This being the situation, Mr. Faulkner's conclusions are justified. The Democratic conventions in Ohio this year will be notable party battlegrounds, while the contest in the state convention will be not on candidates but on platform. The Bryanites will insist on an endorsement of the Kansas City pronunciamento, while the insurgents, now in control, will fight the proposition. It looks as if the Democratic party in Ohio will once more make some history.

CAN NOT INTERFERE.

The Boer delegates who called on the President did not state explicitly what steps they desired the United States to take. They merely wanted this country to interfere in some manner in their behalf against England. The reply of Mr. Roosevelt was the only one that could be given. He said that this government can not and will not interfere.

At the beginning of the war, the United States was the only nation which made a proffer of its good offices as mediator to avert the struggle. This offer was declined. No attempt was made by any other country in behalf of the Boers until a few weeks ago when Holland, through one of her officials, asked if England would allow Kruger and the other Boers at The Hague to open negotiations looking to peace. The reply was that England recognized the Boers in the field as the only source of Boer authority, and not Kruger and his friends.

Great Britain having declined to accept any intermediary, there is but one other way in which we can intervene. That is, to declare war against England on behalf of Boer independence. Many Americans sympathize deeply with the burghers, but we doubt if any intelligent American desires to involve this nation in war because of them. A lot of demagogues in Congress and on the stump are playing on the sympathies of the American people for their own personal and political ends; but they would stop short if the proposition were made in dead earnest to go to war with England.

The more the nations of the earth hear and know of Uncle Sam, the better they like him. He has no sinister motives and all he asks is fair treatment. And there is a growing feeling, too, that everybody must keep off his toes.

Prince Henry thinks this is a big country, and yet he does not get half way across the continent.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Prince Henry's Tour.

Prince Henry's itinerary during last week led him over a wide and varied territory. From the national capital he went through the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, and, returning, skirted the northern frontier, passing into Canada for a brief space, and thence ran through Massachusetts to Boston and Cambridge, in which latter place he received the degree of doctor of laws from Harvard university, returning to New York city by way of Albany and West Point. The journey throughout has maintained its pleasant character. Everywhere the visitor has been most cordially received, and the further light thrown by circumstance and incident upon his own personality has only tended to confirm the impression formed upon his entrance into the country. No trait in him is more marked than the readiness and heartiness with which he enters into the spirit of the place and the time in which he finds himself. Of this a notable illustration was given in his calling in his capacity of a Harvard man of two hours for cheers for President Roosevelt as a Harvard man who had brought honor alike to the university and his country.

February Finances.

The increase of the surplus for the month of February was a small one, but, nevertheless, there was an addition to it. Government receipts for the month amounted to $41,159,737, which represents a decrease of over $5,400,000 as compared with the preceding month. The expenditures for the month amounted to $39,086,000, an increase of $367,000 as compared with those for January. The excess of receipts over expenditures amounted to a little over $2,000,000, as compared with over $6,900,000 in the corresponding month of last year. For eight months ending with February the receipts amounted to $372,501,466, a decrease of a little over $12,700,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The expenditures for eight months amounted to $319,742,465, which represented a decrease of over 32,300,000 as compared with the corresponding date of last year.

Permanent Census Bureau.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill establishing a permanent census bureau. The new bureau is to be established on July 1, and the President has informed the Secretary of the Interior that, with his, the secretary's, approval the director of the census may appoint into the permanent census force in two ways. First, from the present census employes, but only so many as are to be permanently employed in that office; second, according to civil service regulations. The Secretary of the Interior thus appears to be given responsibility for the first selections not only as to personnel but as to the number of chosen. As a member of the President's official family he will doubtless be expected to keep in mind the President's well-known advocacy of the merit system. In other words, he will act for the President and see that the dangerous feature of the new law is not permitted to strain the merit principle beyond a point absolutely necessary for the establishment of the permanent bureau.

It would have been better had this bill left the entire matter of appointment to civil service regulations, but as it did not do this and at the same time gave the President something he had asked of congress, doubtless the President deemed it best to sign it and then to use all the authority at his command to protect the classified service.

Work at Washington.

Legislation is being pushed along at Washington with a little more celerity as the session advances. The two houses have agreed to the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill, and that measure will doubtless be signed without much delay. The House committee on banking has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill authorizing the extension of national bank charters for twenty years, and another House committee has directed a favorable report on the general immigration bill. The Senate committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the insertion in bills of lading for goods from the United States to London of a clause requiring consignees to pay the London terminal charges. The Senate has fixed March 17 as the date for a vote on the ship subsidy bill. The question of Cuba has thus far proven too much for the majority in the House, who have held several fruitless conferences in the endeavor to agree upon a policy. Meanwhile, a spirit of impatience with their delay is growing among the people generally, who are gradually ranging themselves behind the President.

Sugar Bounties to Go.

Sugar bounties are to be abolished by the contracting states as the result of the convention agreed upon by the international sugar conference at Brussels. Not only direct but indirect bounties are to be abandoned, and they are not to be again established during the continuance of the convention. For the purpose of the convention sweetmeats, chocolates, biscuits, condensed milk and all products containing in notable proportions sugar artificially incorporated are assimilated to sugar. The signatory states agree to admit at the lowest rates sugars imported from countries adhering to the obligations of the convention, and to impose countervailing duties not less in amount than the bounties granted by other countries, reserving likewise the liberty of prohibiting the importation of bountied sugar. A strong protest against immediate legislation in pursuance of the convention has been made in Germany, whose Sugar Kartel is greatly disturbed by the outcome of the conference, but the general impression seems to be that the sugar interests must make up their minds to yield to the Brussels program as inevitable.

The Pope's Jubilee.

Last week was notable in Pope Leo's career. On Sunday, March 2, he reached the great age of 92 years. On the following day he celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation and thus entered upon the year of his silver jubilee as supreme pontiff. The occasion is a very rare one in the annals of the church. Leo XIII is now the oldest man who ever sat in the chair of Peter, with the exception possibly of Gregory IX, who according to some authorities, was 100 years old when he died. The present pontiff has also reigned longer than any of the successors of the apostle, except his immediate predecessor, Pius IX, whose reign lasted thirty-two years. The occasion has been celebrated by special services in all the great Roman Catholic cathedrals of the world. Many costly gifts and tributes of honor have reached the venerable pontiff from rulers and potentates, some of whom are not of his communion. Indeed, the entire Christian world gladly offers him its sincere congratulations. He has long been, by his exalted and unique position as a spiritual sovereign, one of the world's foremost figures. His years, his brilliant intellect, and the singular charm of his lofty and sympathetic character, combine to make him the most interesting of living men.

Victor Emmanuel.

The ways of the human mind are past understanding, as the king, Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, is finding out. Desiring to relieve the burdens upon the national treasury the young monarch gave up two million lire of his civil list. The result has been dissatisfaction among the very people whom he desired to propitiate. This curtailment of his revenue meant economy, and the king, who is very liberal, had to withhold some of his charities to the needy. The result is a fearful outcry from this class. In order to effect other economies, the king had to close up a number of palaces scattered throughout the provincial towns. Those required to maintain these palaces are now out of employment and have joined those who are angry at the king's acceptance of a reduction in his revenue. Being a king, even a philanthropic one, is not such a pleasant task after all.

Lincoln's Dueling Ground.

Within a few months the famous old dueling ground in St. Charles county, Missouri, will have ceased to exist, says an Alton correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The shifting current of the Mississippi river has attacked the little plot of land and it is rapidly succumbing to the erosion of the waters.

The St. Charles dueling ground has been the scene of more "affairs of honor" than any other one spot in the Western country. Its chief title to fame, however, rests on the fact that it was there that Abraham Lincoln met James A. Shields, afterward brigadier-general and United Stats senator from the states of Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri successively, in the only duel to which he was ever provoked.

The dueling ground is directly across the river from Alton. In the early days of the state it was much frequented by those who thought their honor required vindication with the pistol or sword, and the accessibility of the place soon gave it a wide reputation. The laws of Illinois did not look kindly on the fashion her discontent with the evil course of affairs.

Shields was a man of inordinate vanity and a corresponding irascibility. He was for that reason an irresistible mark for satire. His fury against the unknown author of the satire was the subject of much merriment in Springfield. The next week another letter appeared from a different hand, but adopting the machinery of the first, in which the widow offered to make up the quarrel by marrying the auditor, and this in turn was followed by an epithalamium, in which this happy compromise was celebrated in very bad verse. In the change of hands all the humor of the thing had vanished, and nothing was left but feminine mischief on one side and the exasperation of wounded vanity on the other.

Shields had talked so much about the matter that he felt imperatively called upon to act. He therefore sent a messenger to the editor of the paper and demanded from him the name of the author of the articles. The editor was in a quandary. The first article had been written by Mr. Lincoln, but the two following it had been written by two young women who took an active interest in

practice of dueling and prescribed such penalties for the practice that even the most hot-headed fire-eater was glad to get outside the state before a hostile meeting with an adversary. The laws of Missouri took no cognizance of the dueling habit, and it was considered quite the proper thing then to determine disputes by the shedding of blood.

That was in the old days, however. A more enlightened spirit has since prevailed in reference to such customs and in consequence it has been many years since a duel has taken place on the St. Charles ground. Its fame has made it consecrated ground in the memory of many Illinoisans and Missourians, and a few years after the war steps were taken to preserve the spot in its original shape. The dueling ground was in a little ravine, through which a creek at one time wound its way. This disappeared one summer and left nothing to show its former presence but its desolate bed and a number of huge boulders that the water had left sticking up from the ground. Enough money was raised by subscription remove these boulders and to erect an iron fence around the grounds, and in that condition they have remained ever since.

Mr. Lincoln's meeting there with Shields has furnished one of the few ludicrous episodes with which the dueling field has ever been credited. Shields was then auditor of the state of Illinois. The finances of the state were in a deplorable condition; the treasury was empty; auditor's warrants were selling at half their nominal value; no more money was to be borrowed, and taxation was dreaded by both political parties more than disgrace. The currency of the state banks was well-nigh worthless, but it was virtually the only circulating medium in Illinois.

In the middle of August, 1842, the governor, auditor and treasurer issued a circular forbidding the payment of state taxes in this depreciated paper. This order was taken by the Whigs as indicating on the part of these officers a keener interest in the integrity of their salaries than in the public welfare, and it was therefore severely attacked in all the opposition papers of the state. The sharpest assault it had to endure, however, was in a communication printed in the Sangamon Journal, which not only dissected the administration circular with the most savage satire, but covered the auditor with merciless personal ridicule. It purported to come from a farmer's widow, who expressed in this politics and could not let the chance slip to have a little fun with Shields. The editor appealed to Mr. Lincoln in his dilemma, and the latter answered:

"Oh, tell Shields that I wrote them. Don't let the names of the women appear in the matter."

As soon as Shields had the name of Mr. Lincoln given to him he began to boast of the vengeance he would take, and sent representatives to Mr. Lincoln with a challenge couched in the most blustering terms. Mr. Lincoln was disposed to laugh at the matter, and his friends tried in every way to patch the thing up with Shields, but nothing would do the latter but a hostile meeting. Mr. Lincoln had to finally consent to this, but he never seemed to divert himself of the idea that the whole proceeding was a huge joke. They repaired to St. Charles, and Lincoln, being the challenged party, had the choice of weapons. After the arrival at the dueling grounds he was asked what weapons he would select. With a quizzical twinkle in his eye, he replied:

"Let's have some originality about this duel. I prefer cannon at fifty paces."

The absurdity of the proposition created a general laugh in which even Shields was forced to join, and while he was in this tractable frame of mind the seconds reasoned with him, with the result that he and Lincoln were soon talking as amiably together as if nothing had ever happened, and the duel was off.

The prominence of the men had attracted general attention to the duel, and when the boats carrying the principals and seconds were seen crossing the Mississippi back to Alton a large crowd stood on the shore awaiting news of the result of the supposed encounter. Again Mr. Lincoln's whimsical tendencies saw the chance for another joke. Placing a log in his skiff he had it covered with clothes, and as the boat approached the shore the spectators thought it was the body of one of the principals. When they reached the shore Mr. Lincoln coolly reached down, took the clothes off the log, and rolled the latter into the river. It took the spectators on the shore a moment to realize the situation, but when they did a roar of laughter went up that dispelled the general tension.

The duelists remained in Alton all night and dined at a hotel with their friends, and although both men fought each other with intensity during political campaigns, they remained firm friends ever afterward. The old dueling ground at St. Charles thus brought together two statesmen who would have probably remained bitter enemies throughout their life, and made bosom friends of them.

CAR RUNS ON SINGLE RAIL.

Several single rail railways have been constructed, the inventors of which claim for them the advantages of easier riding, diminished friction and consequent increase of speed. Most of these systems might better be called triple rail than single rail, as there are two guide rails below and at the side of the main elevated rail upon which the carriage is balanced.

The road shown in the picture, however, is truly a single rail affair, the car being kept vertical by its attachment to the laterally placed horse, just as a hansom is prevented from tilting fore and aft by being attached to a horse in front of it.

This tramway is in Djibouti, a French African post. Probably cheapness of construction, rather than considerations of speed or comfort, suggested the adoption of the single rail.—New York Herald.

OPINIONS OF YOUNG GIRLS.

A French writer has published a book of no less than 600 closely-written pages wherein he details the opinions of thousands of young girls in Paris and the provinces who have been interviewed by him, either personally or by letter, in order to ascertain their views of life and the various problems suggested by it.

Those young girls, like their sisters in other lands, are very amusing in the certainty with which they express themselves regarding things about which they can have heard very little and seen less.

Referring to Mme. de Stael's saying that she would not want to open her window if it looked on the Bay of Naples, but would walk 500 leagues to talk to a man of mind she did not know, one girl airily declares: "If I had a window looking out on the Bay of Naples I would open it and look out. And if at 100 leagues further off dwelt a 'man of mind,' I would go 200 leagues further off to avoid his acquaintance; for 'men of mind' are like pictures—they gain from a distant view."—Philadelphia Record.

Martial Trust.

"Are you a detective?" asked Mr. Meekton.

"I am," answered the man with the turndown collar and the white necktie.

"Well, I want to employ you. I want you to get on your false whiskers and your dark lantern and dog my footsteps night and day. Henrietta's gone out of town to visit some relatives, and I don't want her to be obliged to take my word for anything."—Washington Star.

The Debutante.

Miss Simple (who has only just "come out")—Do you know, I can easily remember all the dinners I've been to?

Young Fitznoddle (who is not great at conversation)—Can you? Aw—but you don't look so very greedy!—Punch.

Her Reason.

"And did you really marry him for money?"

"Well, a girl has to have some reason for marrying a man."—Chicago Tribune.

Current Events.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica repudiated protocols negotiated last spring concerning the Nicaragua Canal. New treaties must be made.

General Hughes declined to tell Senate committee on the Philippines whether the surrender of Manila was prearranged.

General Smith ordered concentration camps established in the Island of Samar as the only way to put down the insurgents.

Rear Admiral Howell to retire on March 16.

Bills introduced so far in Congress number 12,198, which breaks all former records.

Homestead law to be extended to Alaska.

One of three highwaymen killed and another captured by two men they had robbed in Kansas.

Overturned schooner found near Vancouver, B. C., with two dead men lashed to the mast.

Company organized with $40,000,000 capital to control San Francisco street car lines.

First National Bank of Montgomery, Ind., robbed of $7,100 in money and government bonds, while two townsmen looked on, fearing to give an alarm.

J. A. Alexander, a rich and respected merchant of Casa, Ark., turns out to be James Huddleston, an escaped convict from Texas.

Frank W. Cottle, whose accounts as cashier of the failed Bank of Elkhart, Ill., are short $32,000, commits suicide.

Adventists wrought up by image of black horse burned into wall of sanitarium ruins at Battle Creek, Mich., and predict that end of world is near at hand.

Negotiations are practically completed for making the Armour institute a part of the University of Chicago. Formal announcement of the consolidation expected to be made soon.

President receives Boer envoys as private citizens and tells them the United States cannot and will not interfere in the struggle in South Africa.

Baldwin-Ziegler expedition arrived at Franz Josef Land last August with all well.

Vessel flying German flag reported to have landed arms for the Philippine insurgents on the island of Batangas.

House immigration committee unanimously orders a favorable report on the general immigration bill, which increases the head tax from $1 to $1.50.

New York Metropolitan Street Railway company announced its intention of giving pensions to all employes who have worked for the company twenty-five years.

Steamship Majestic hit by an enormous wave, which damaged deck fixtures and injured several persons.

Mrs. William Klump, of Lowell, Mich., fatally poisoned by sample headache powder sent to her through the mail. Strychnine found in the package.

Payment of the $5,000,000 for the Danish West Indies will probaly be made through the First National Bank of Chicago.

Friends of the young people believe Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, is betrothed to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York.

Russia and Germany give fresh assurances to the United States on China.

Executive officials of western railways vote to give up pooling agreements and to dissolve associations organized to carry out such compacts. Their action is the result of the determination of President and Attorney General to prevent violation of interstate commerce and Sherman acts.

Claims commission rules officers and seamen of the wrecked battle ship Maine cannot recover damages from Spain.

Governor Taft is to undergo another operation before returning to the Philippines.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, declares the crucifixion was the result of a conspiracy between priests and their Roman allies, and that the Jews took no part in his death.

Governor William H. Taft expects that by the beginning of 1904 the Philippines will be governed as are the other territories of the United States.

Coronation trip of Miss Alice Roosevelt has been abandoned, the President withdrawing his permission because of the exploitation of the "American Princess" idea and the fact that the plans of British ceremonists made it impossible to carry out original intention of an unostentatious visit.

Beet sugar men in Congress refuse to talk of a compromise, and claim they are strong enough to defeat the Cuban reciprocity plan.

Governor Wood has been ordered to report at Washington at once to consider steps for ending the military government in Cuba.

President Roosevelt has requested members of his cabinet not to give information regarding matters under discussion to newspaper correspondents, reserving that privilege for himself.

President has signed the bill creating a permanent census bureau.

Illinois Central raises wage schedule of 3,000 engineers and firemen and betters condition in other ways.

Iron and steel workers said to be forming a new national union.

FOREIGN.

Follower of Prince Karageorgevich, pretender to the Servian throne, killed at Shabats in a daring attempt to start a revolution in favor of the Prince.

British war office scheme contemplates three army corps from India, two each from South Africa and Australia, one from New Zealand and four from Canada.

Brussels sugar treaty finally signed by all the nations interested in the compact, Germany the last to give in.

Several Finnish newspapers and one in St. Petersburg suppressed by the Russian censor.

General Chakir Pasha, brother of the late Grand Vizier, imprisoned by the Sultan of Turkey.

General strike to be declared at once in French mines to secure an eight-hour day.

Austrian legation at Washington to be raised to the rank of an embassy.

French officer killed by Chinese rebels in the vicinity of Tung-chow.

Story that Andree, the Swedish explorer, and his companions had been murdered by Arctic Eskimos declared to be unfounded.

Negotiations in progress in London for a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States over Canada's claim to Alaskan territory.

Austria officially notified the government of an intention to promote its American minister to ambassador.

Colombia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica believed to have formed a combination to make the United States pay an exorbitant price for the privilege of building an inter-oceanic canal.

Foreign governments unable to agree on the division of the February installment of the Chinese indemnity.

Demonstration at Brussels in favor of universal suffrage ended in a riot.

Steamship Waesland, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, collided with the British steamship Harmonides off Holyhead and sank. Two passengers were drowned.

Report that Hon. Alfred Lyttelton will succeed Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador at Washington.

Passengers rescued from the sinking Waesland of the Red Star Line cared for at Liverpool, and sent to Philadelphia Wednesday on the Noordland.

Hundred and ten deaths from cholera reported among pilgrims at Medina.

King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, laid foundation of new Royal Naval college at Dartmouth. Medals given south African heroes.

French foreign minister declared the Anglo-Japanese treaty will not affect French policy.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, of London, criticised the king for attending Sunday concerts.

Berlin public both pleased and amazed over incidents of Prince Henry's trip through the United States. His personal bearing is praised by all the German press.

Reconstruction of British army on plan in use in the United States strongly advocated by Arthur Hamilton Lee, for many years military attache at Washington.

Alfred Lyttleton, who is suggested as successor of Lord Pauncefote in Washington, is a barrister, 47 years old, and in his younger days was a noted athlete.

Canadians now advocating policy of making improvements for Canada only, and putting stop to public work in interest of American capitalists.

French press publishes full reports of Prince Henry's visit and most of the comment is of a highly complimentary character.

French inventors have devised contrivance by which firemen may breathe in foul air.

Publishers' Column

Common Sense for the Housekeeper.

A manual of useful information on all subjects relating to an everyday guide for the housekeeper and mother. By Mrs. Reginald Beeton, Chief of the Salem Institute of Domestic Economy, and Asa L. Jones, M. D. Ph. G., Instructor in Bridgewater Medical College. Tastefully Illustrated. Handsomely bound. Cookery, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Family Medicines and Etiquette, Miscellaneous Helps, Table of Material Required for Various Garments and Articles, Parliamentary Law at Sight, Words Often Mispronounced, Rules for Spelling, Rules for Punctuation, Use of Capitals, Cook's Time Table, Housekeepers' Measures and Weights, Articles Required for the Kitchen, Articles Suitable for a Medicine Chest, Lists of Medicines, their Properties and Quantities for a Dose, Miscellaneous Priceless Recipes.

This book has never sold for less than $1.50. Our price, postage prepaid, and the Weekly Blade one year, $1.00.

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All the authentic yarns, stories, anecdotes, witty sayings and jokes told by Abraham Lincoln, with introduction and anecdotes by Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the famous journalist who was the friend, associate and adviser of the Great Story-Telling President. The yarns and stories in this book are full of the homely wit and humor that appeal to every reader. They all have a "point," or, what Lincoln used to call a "snub," and are given just as Lincoln told them. They are given new and fresh interest by hundreds of funny illustrations and reproductions of the rare and famous cartoons of Lincoln. The book also contains full-page half-tone portraits—together with the biographies of the famous men of Lincoln's time.

This volume contains 500 pages, 7½x10 inches, 250 illustrations. Bound in elegant silk cloth, embossed in gilt, with inlaid color picture.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

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We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

A FARM for sale cheap. $4,500 will buy 160 acres of land in township 33, north of range 15 east, DeKalb Co., Ind., $2,000 cash, balance on long time, with six per cent interest. J. D. Leighty, St. Joe, Indiana.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2191—Elder Bolero.

This simple model is quite plain in the back, while the double front admits of the under vest and the bolero in the simplest manner imaginable. The collars, reveres and vest are of contrasting

material, trimmed with bands of flat trimming. It is one of the most attractive and graceful boleros of the season. Patterns are furnished in three sizes—34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

2258—Savoy Blouse Jacket.

The blouse jacket seems to be the one in popular favor this spring. The design shown is one of the simplest to make, but its beauty will be greatly enhanced by the correctness of the finish. It may

be developed in broadcloth, or in any light weight cloth, preferably of a solid color. Patterns are furnished in five sizes, 32 to 40 bust measure.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Alice Roosevelt.

Havana, March 6.—General Wood expects that Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is coming to Cuba to visit Gen. and Mrs. Wood, will arrive here next Tuesday.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for March 23.—Temperance Lesson. Eph. v:11-23. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Instruction.

INTRODUCTION.—The Scripture appointed for our present study was not designed primarily to inculcate temperance. That virtue is commended but once in the entire passage, and then in a negative precept (Verse 18), which is grouped with other virtues intimately related to it. Paul's chief motive in writing may be learned from the context—to promote in the church at Ephesus the higher types of Christian character. This is indeed the purpose of the entire epistle. In the brief extract before us the apostle first warns against the evil influences of the ungodly (Verses 11 and 12), then offers certain practical directions by which those influences may be overcome (Verses 13 to 16), and closes with statement of those fundamentals upon which every genuine and holy life must be builded (Verses 17 to 21). In this analysis, which will be followed in this exposition, temperance finds its place under the last head. It is hoped in this incidental way the topic assigned by the lesson committee may receive at least the emphasis intended by the inspired writer.

WARNING.—Paul urges the Ephesians to have no fellowship with the conduct of the ungodly, which he calls the works of darkness. He presents two motives.

UNFRUITFUL (Verse 11).—Because they are altogether unprofitable, they bring no financial or social gain, no real pleasure or advantage of any kind. If for the moment there seems to be some desirable quality, something attractive, this will wholly disappear in the long run, by suffering and death. This is one of the most powerful dissuasions that can be offered concerning sinful indulgence.

SHAMEFUL (Verse 12).—But, on the other hand, the deeds of the wicked are so filthy and loathesome that one may not even speak of them, so filthy that they are perpetrated in secret, the actors themselves being unwilling to have them known. The apostle is here speaking of the Gentile idolaters, and of their horrid mysteries, which abounded with detestable wickedness, and which none were permitted to divulge upon pain of death. Herodotus, the father of profane history, gives an account of the practices in heathen worship, but conceals the worst features, out of regard to his readers. Surely the Christian ought to refrain from such scandalous conduct.

DIRECTIONS.—It is not enough for one to abstain from the prevailing vices. He must seek to overcome them, and Paul shows how this may be done.

REPROVING (Verse 11).—We must be in our places and at proper times witness against the sins of others, and endeavor to convince them of their sinfulness. We must do this seasonably and reasonably. We may speak to them, but this is a very delicate matter and must be attempted with great prudence lest offense is given and matters are made worse. But sometimes the pure conversation and holy life is the best kind of reproof, making speech entirely unnecessary.

MANIFEST (Verse 13).—The good conduct of the Christian set over against the bad conduct of the sinner is to be prized, furthermore, because by contrast the evil of the latter is disclosed. What is excused, and even commended, when seen all alone, becomes odious when the light of a good life shines upon it (Matt. v:16). And it is by this exposure that sin is reproved, and this is one of the most effective methods of overcoming evil. Without ever speaking a word of condemnation or rebuke a man may help in exterminating the unprofitable and shameful things that now hurt society, if he only presents the example of true piety and genuine goodness.

LUMINOUS (Verse 14).—Hence comes the duty, a very stern duty indeed, for a Christian to be a light in the world (Phil. ii:15), in the midst of the abounding darkness. He must awake out of the indifference in which he is too often found, and arise from the state of spiritual death, his condition by nature, and he must know that the new and better life is not something to be obtained by his own efforts, but something to be imparted to him. Christ will give him light, and then he will be luminous, with a supernatural power, a reproach to all sinners.

CIRCUMSPECT (Verse 15).—What has thus far been urged is not easily attained. No one comes to it by careless and thoughtless methods, but by great watchfulness and painstaking. There must be a constant attention to all the circumstances of life. One must look every way lest some deceptive or ensnaring influence be exerted or some compromising attitude is assumed. Circumspection and caution are required. One must walk, not as a fool, who is adventurous and reckless, but as a wise man who ponders the path of his feet (Prov. iv:26), and treads in a straight and sure way.

REDEEMING (Verse 16).—If this is to be done one must redeem the time, or, more literally, buy the opportunity. The metaphor is taken from merchants and traders who diligently improve the seasons for their business. It is a great part of Christian wisdom to seize the favorable moment, to improve it to the best purposes, by watching against temptations, by discharging duty and by engaging in those deeds that lead on to success. Much of the evil in the world may be overcome in this way because much of it is caused by a contrary course. We should be moved to greater diligence in well-doing because of the evil about us.

FUNDAMENTALS. — Having thus warned against the deeds of the ungodly as unfruitful and shameful and having advised concerning the mode of overcoming the evil by reproving it, exhibiting it, and living luminous, circumspect and earnest lives, the apostle presents certain principles on which a good life may rest.

KNOWING (Verse 17).—He mentions first an acquaintance with the mind of the Lord, a thorough furnishing with the truths of Scripture (Psalm i:2), by which comes freedom (John viii:32), sanctification (John xvii), and growth (1 Pet. ii:2). An understanding of divine truth fortifies the mind, gives holy desire and quickened purpose toward the good. Without this no man can be strong.

SPIRITUAL (Verse 18).—"Be filled with the Spirit." Men should labor for a plentiful measure of the graces that are produced by the Spirit of God (Gal. v:22). They should not be satisfied with a little of the Spirit, but should aspire after greater measures, indeed to be filled so as to be controlled (Acts ii:4). And in order to be this, they must avoid drunkenness, or the excessive use of wine, which ministers to the lust of the flesh and opposes the work of the spirit.

SINGING (Verse 19).—Music is the language of the heart and is prized by all men. But there are two kinds of music—those songs which belong to the wicked, generally the utterances of those who are controlled by animal appetites; and the songs of the redeemed, psalms, hymns and spiritual compositions. These last are urged as particularly helpful to strengthen the spiritual nature and establish one in purposes to be good. They should displace the songs of the ungodly (Psalm xl:3).

THANKFUL (Verse 20).—A recognition of blessings should be accompanied by the spirit of gratitude to the supreme father who is the giver of all good. Otherwise half the sweet of life is lost (Psalm xcii:1). Gratitude is beautiful and profitable. But the Christian should remember that all the good received is through Jesus Christ (John iii:16), and that every circumstance in life merits the gratitude of a good man, for whom all things work for good (Rom. viii:28).

SUBMISSIVE (Verse 21).—Men are righteous as they appreciate the relations which they sustain to each other in this world and adjust themselves to those relations. Love is the affection which ought to govern, but when brought to fullness it will prompt to submission, that is, to a mutual yielding of each to the other. The apostle utters in one verse the general law on this subject, and then expands or applies that law in the verses following first to the family and then to the church.

CONCLUSION.—Reverting now to the subject of temperance, which the committee desires to present, we see its setting in the passage. Drunkenness is in opposition to spirituality. Whoever comes under the dominion of strong drink prevents that development of his higher nature which it is the purpose of divine grace to promote. He indulges his physical appetite at the expense of his soul. Plainly this thought is central in our lesson. Whoever breaks down here will fall utterly in all efforts to respond to the precepts given by the apostle. The subordination of the body to the spirit is essential to a good life (1 Cor. ix:27). Here is the most powerful plea for temperance. But let it be remembered that temperance is the voluntary act of the individual (2 Tim. ii:22). Abstinence from alcoholic drinks, when forced by legal enactment, may bring physical profit. But all spiritual gain comes through a personal rejection. Every man must judge, resolve and act for himself. He who wins a victory over the drink habit is a spiritual hero.

Chancellor Von Buelow Ill

Berlin, March 10.—The imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, is suffering from influenza.

Hard Colds

Hard colds nearly always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption. Doctors know this. That's why they so generally approve of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. They tell us they cannot prescribe anything that cures coughs so quickly.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my daughter of a very bad cough after we had tried about everything else without relief."—E. B. Davis, Providence, R. I.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

METHUEN CAPTURED

Gen. De la Rey Won a Notable Victory Over the British.

London, March 10.—Gen Methuen and four guns have been captured by Gen. De la Rey.

Gen. Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Three British officers and 38 men were killed. Five British officers and 72 men were wounded. One British officer and 200 men are missing.

The fight in which Gen. Methuen was

GEN. METHUEN.

captured occurred before dawn, March 7, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony. The British forces numbered 1,200 men. The Boers captured all the British baggage. Gen. Methuen is retained as a prisoner.

The text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch announcing the capture of Gen. Methuen is as follows:

"Pretoria, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Maj. Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and a pom-pom, from Winburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell, with 1,300 mounted men, at Roviraines' Fontein to-day. Yesterdal morning early he was attacked by De la Rey's force, between Twe-Bosch and Palmietknill. The Boers charged on three sides.

"Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribogs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles form the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties, and suggest delaying publication till I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of De la Rey is to draw off the troops pressing Dewet."

In a second dispatch, dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says:

"Paris has come in at Kraaipan, with the remainder of his men. He reports that the column was moving in two parts. One, with the ox-wagons, left Twe-Bosch at 3 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn, the Boers attacked them. Before reinforcements could reach them, the rear guard broke. In the meantime, a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These, at first, were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun, and all the mule-wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox-wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected 40 men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox-wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense, the enemy rushed into the ox-wagons, and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp."

Then follows the number of the casualties as already cabled. The killed include Lieuts. G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham, of the Royal artillery, who were both killed while serving their guns with case-shot.

As Lord Kitchener announced that Major Paris had surrendered, and also telegraphed that he had reached Kraaipan with the remainder of his men, it may be inferred that the Boers subsequently released the major and his companions.

Lord Kitchener's dispatches announcing the disaster to Gen. Methuen's forces were read in both the house of lords and the house of commons to-day by Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, respectively. They both paid tributes to Gen. Methuen, the former expressing his appreciation of Methuen's success throughout the war, declaring that his task of forcing the Boer position at Magersfontein was an almost impossible one.

BOER MAGAZINE FOUND.

London, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, reports the discovery of a Boer magazine in a cave northeastward of Rietz, Orange River Colony, containing 310,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, hundreds of shells and fuses, 200 pounds of powder, a maxim-gun, helios, field telegraphs and quantities of stores. Thirty-five Boers have been captured in the same neighborhood since March 4.

The magazine was discovered by Canadian scouts, commanded by Colonel Ross.

British Soldiers Executed.

London, March 8.—Cabling from Johannesburg, the correspondent of the Daily Mail cites the first reported cases where British troopers have been shot for misconduct. The correspondent says two irregulars who were convicted by a court martial of shooting a Boer after he had surrendered, were shot last week at Pretoria.

Cecil Rhodes Ill.

London, March 8.—Telegrams received here from Cape Town represent the condition of Cecil Rhodes as most grave. Mr. Rhodes is suffering, according to these dispatches, from angina pectoris.

Private Pepke, the defendant in the fourteen diamond rings case, preparing to sue government for $10,000 damages.

PRINCE HENRY.

His Visit to Niagara Falls and Boston.

Boston, March 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia's first view of Boston was of a snow-clad city, upon which there shone a sun from a clear sky. Hundreds of workmen were busy at daylight clearing the streets through which the prince and his party were to pass, and by 8 o'clock the route was in excellent condition, the thoroughfares had been roped off and details of police were at their stations.

The bad storm of yesterday had impaired the decorations, but it did not take long to-day to repair the damage, and nearly the entire route through the city was brilliant with color before the prince arrived. German flags of red, white and black predominated in many places over the red, white and blue.

Mayor Collins and President Doyle, of the board of aldermen, and President Dolan, of the common council, were received by Rear Admiral Evans as soon as the train stopped. The officials were escorted into the car and introduced to Prince Henry.

At the exact moment scheduled, 9:35 a. m., the train arrived.

Col. Bingham, military aide to President Roosevelt, led the way into the big station, where the cavalry was lined up at attention. Then followed Rear Admiral Evans, Prince Henry, Assistant Secretary of State Hill and Mayor Collins. Other members of the party brought up the rear.

Crowds which had come in on local trains, and which filled the waiting rooms, cheered as soon as they caught sight of the party coming from the train. The prince raised his hat in acknowledgement of the greeting.

Several minutes were occupied in escorting the visitors to their carriages. That of the prince was placed at the head of the line. The prince and Admiral Evans, who were in full uniform, were cheered at every step of their short walk to the carriage, and Prince Henry acknowledged the greetings by saluting.

As the line of carriages moved out of the driveway at the end of the station the immense crowd outside began to cheer, and the procession made its way through the throngs of persons making most hearty demonstrations of welcome.

Each carriage was accompanied by four outriders, and behind that of the prince were three policemen on foot. At the rear of the long line of carriages was a squad of mounted police.

Rochester, N. Y., March 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia traveled from Chicago to Niagara Falls yesterday, crossed the Canadian frontier for a brief stay, during which he was officially welcomed by the Domonion and resumed his journey, last night, bound for Boston over the New York Central line. His longest stop in almost thirty hours of continuous traveling was at Niagara Falls, which he saw bridged in with ice. He viewed the Horseshoe Falls from Table Rock, the American Falls from the ledge over the whirlpool on the Canadian shore; rode down the gorge to a point below the lower whirlpool, and there inspected the plant of the Niagara Power company which converts the force of nature to the purposes of commerce. He was much impressed by the Falls, and as he stood on Table Rock looking across at the Horseshoe he said:

"It is magnificent; it is grand." He was much impressed also by the swirling rapids down in the gorge and when he left his car at the Whirlpool he stood for several minutes watching the tumbling of the waters.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia finished his American tour in this city to-day, and for the brief space of five hours was the guest of this municipality. His reception was most cordial and his welcome heartfelt. From the moment when the special train bearing the imperial visitor steamed into the Pennsylvania railroad station the popular demonstration was hearty and spontaneous.

The program covering the flying visit of Prince Henry was carried out as planned, in a manner befitting the dignity of the royal visitor.

Prince Henry arrived in this city at 10:20 o'clock, the special train having made the run from New York in exactly two hours. Broad Street station contained probably the largest crowd in its history and the first appearance of the prince as he alighted from the private car "Columbia," was the signal for an ovation which was continuous as long as the distinguished guest remained in sight of the multitudes gathered to extend a popular welcome.

The prince was met at the railroad station by the citizens' reception committee headed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge. After shaking hands with the mayor the prince was introduced to the other members of the committee. Then, with Mayor Ashbridge on his left and Chief Wilkie of the secret service attending him on the right, he walked through the roped off passageway to the street, where carriages were in waiting, Admiral Evans, the prince's suite and the reception committee following. The First and Second troops, Philadelphia city cavalry, in command of Capt. John C. Groome, acted as official escort and two battalions of mounted policemen headed and brought up the rear of the procession.

The city hall is located directly opposise Broad street station, and the building was circled in order to give the prince a better opportunity of viewing the architectural beauties of the huge structure.

Five minutes after his arrival Prince Henry stood in the mayor's room, which had been simply and tastefully decorated with flowers and the American and German colors. Mayor Ashbridge extended the freedom of the city to the royal visitor, and presented to the prince a handsome album containing his address of welcome, beautifully engrossed.

Prince Henry made a brief response. He said:

"This is but another of the many acts of kindness that have been extended to me in this country. I assure you that I deeply appreciate it. I thank you for the freedom of the city, which you have given me, and for this handsome souvenir, which I shall preserve. Again I thank you."

He then shook hands with the mayor.

From the city hall the prince was escorted to Independence hall. Owing to lack of time, the stop at the "Cradle of Liberty" was very short. The prince alighted from his carriage, and, accompanied by the mayor and Admiral Evans, hurriedly passed through the historic old building. The party then proceeded to Cramp's shipyard.

At Independence Hall the prince overstayed his allotted time by five minutes. On his arrival selected singers from several German singing scocieties greeted the royal guest with several German national airs. There were also several members of the Kriegerbund, veterans of the Franco-Prusian war. The prince was first taken into the assembly room where the declaration of independence was signed, and there presented with an album containing the history of Independence Hall. He was then escorted to the exhibition room where he viewed the many relics, including Washington's watch. A number of veterans of the Franco-Prussian war were in this room and the prince asked to be presented to each one in person. There were no speeches.

Prince Henry and party reached Cramp's shipyard at 11:25 o'clock and were received by Charles H. Cramp. After viewing the battleship Maine, the prince was taken on board the Russian cruiser Retvizan. He was received by Captain E. M. Spchensnovitch and all the officers in full uniform, with the sailors lined up alongside the rail. The distinguished visitor was shown all over the ship, from the upper deck to the engine room. After leaving the Retvizan, he was shown through the shipyard. Prince Henry manifested great interest in the immense yards, especially in the machine shop. The party left the shipyard at 1:05 o'clock for the Union League.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

If you are only getting 3 per cent or 4 per cent per year on your savings, write at once to The Development Co., St. Louis, Mo., for their booklet and full information of their great investment plan. Many of the customers of The Development Co. have already made 300 per cent to 400 per cent on their investments with the Company in a single year. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RISK. You can withdraw your money at any time, the same as though deposited in a bank. This company is composed of some of the most prominent business men in St. Louis, and is entirely responsible. Their capital is one hundred thousand dollars with a surplus of sixty thousand dollars, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. No matter how small the amount, it will quickly grow larger. This Company makes a specialty of small investment accounts, and has the safest and most profitable means of earning large interest for its investors that has ever been devised. Please mention The Blade when writing.

GOOD FOR BURGLARS.

Chicago, March 10.—Julius E. Haschke, a Chicago electrician, in discovering a way to apply electricity to iron and steel so as to cut or burn the metal as a warm knife blade does a hard chunk of butter, has brought to bankers and other guardians of public treasure a feeling of insecurity. Mr. Haschke did not invent his carbon point—the name given the metal cutting device—for the purpose of opening bank safes, nor does he wish, so he says, to aid or abet in any way the dark-lantern fraternity, yet he is able to cut into two pieces the thickest iron bar or steel plate.

It is reported that bankers in Chicago and Milwaukee have been investigating the Haschke carbon point and that they feel its value as an agency for criminal use is virtually nullified by the fact that considerable voltage is required and that a bright light is caused by the carbon point in its operation on steel or iron.

When given the bankers' opinions yesterday afternoon the inventor said he could not agree with them, although he confessed he did not care to advertise his carbon point in such a way.

"My apparatus is simple and can be operated with a current of only fifty volts," said Mr. Haschke. "Such a voltage of electricity can be obtained by tapping the wires of almost any large building."

The Haschke apparatus is simple. A carbon of electrode is attached to a wood handle by means of a metal clamp; to this clamp a wire is fastened, the other being connected with the object to be operated upon. If a safe, the second wire is attached to a hinge or lock, as the fancy of the operator dictates.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Springfield, Mass., March 10.—The conviction that one cannot be a policeman and a consistent Christian has actuated Harry G. Emerson to resign from the West Springfield police department. Emerson is a popular young man of 25. He is married and has two children.

Emerson had supposed that violations of the liquor law and the existence of the gambling houses and questionable resorts were due to the indifference or incompetence of the police. Great was his surprise on reporting what he considered glaring instances of transgression on the part of evil-doers to find that no action was taken, and that the authorities appeared annoyed to have the complaints made.

He was appointed a policeman a year ago, is prominent in the Methodist church and an officer in the Sunday school. His resignation is voluntary, and he has no employment in view.

CURES RHEUMATISM

Wonderful Combination of Medicines Discovered by a Former Sufferer Which Removes Every Trace of the Disease.

SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE FOR THE ASKING

WILLIAM JAMES SMITH.

People who suffer from Rheumatism or Uric Acid Poisoning will be glad to know that a remedy has at last been found which is a positive cure for any form of this disease. William James Smith, A.B., Toledo, O., is the man who made this remarkable discovery, and he is now offering to any one who writes for it a five days trial treatment entirely free, so the sufferer may see for himself its marvelous power over pain, and the ease with which it completely cures Rheumatic afflictions. This remedy cured Mr. Smith and many of his friends after they had suffered for years—and will cure you if you try.

SENOR AMPIL,

Presidente of Cainta, and His Escape From the Insurgents.

Manila, March 7.—Senor Ampil, the former presidente of the town of Cainta, province of Morong, Luzon, who was recently captured by the insurgents and subsequently escaped, has arived at Manila, where he will remain indefinitely, as he considers himself to be safer here than at Cainta.

Senor Ampil is well known as an American sympathizer. He says it was the intention of his captors to bury him alive. When the insurgents captured the detachment of native constabulary, on March 3, they secured, according to Senor Ampil, twelve Remington rifles and eight revolvers. Their principal camp is on a high mountain in the province of Manila. When the constabulary who came to effect Senor Ampil's rescue reached the insurgents' camp, the latter charged and the constabulary fled. The insurgents and the constabulary were within speaking distance of each other. Senor Ampil was bound by his captors. He says the insurgents fear the American soldiers, but care little for the native troops.

Senor Ampil has resigned his position as presidente of Cainta.

Major Henry Allen, chief of the organization of native constabulary, says that his men report having fought for an hour in their endeavor to effect the release of Senor Ampil. The constabulary aver that the kidnapers of the late president of Cainta were neither insurgents nor ladrones, but a gang of rascals with no definite object.

Gen. Chaffee has left Manila on his tour through the north of Luzon. He is accompanied by Gens. Bates and Sanger and Mrs. Chaffee.

The insurgent Gen. Lukban, who was captured last month in the island of Samar, has requested an immediate inquiry into his conduct of the insurgent campaign in that island.

SENOR AMPIL'S STORY.

Manila, March 7.—Acting Governor Wright says that the province of Morong and the entire province of Rizal were never more peaceful than they are now and that the recent occurrences were entirely due to the influence of insurrectos who had been driven from Laguna and Batangas provinces.

The utterances of Senor Ampil, the former presidente of the town of Cainta, who was recently captured by insurgents, and subsequently escaped, are classed by Mr. Wright as being unreliable and as merely the remarks of a man half crazed with terror. The action of the band which captured Ampil was largely due to a personal vendetta. The constabulary have already dispersed the band, and captured many arms, and have completely broken the power of Montalon, the old ladrone chief, who, for years, was the terror of the province.

Cancer Cured.

Dr. B. F. Bye's Oils for cancers and tumors are a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the services of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done. Gives instant relief from pain. Address, Dr. B. F. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.

INSURGENTS SCATTERED.

Manila, March 10.—Lieutenant Howland, of the Twenty-first infantry, and aide on the staff of General Wheaton, who was sent to report the state of affairs in Rizal province, after the recent outbreak of activity there, reports the insurgents have now been dispersed and that the soldiers and constabulary are closely pursuing them. There is but a small force of insurgents in the province and they are greatly over-officered. It is clear that insurgents in Rizal province had no idea how quickly the troops and constabulary could concentrate and break their power. Complete harmony exists between the American soldiers and the native constabulary in this district and both have done excellent work during a short campaign. The troops consisted of 6 officers and 230 men of the Fifth cavalry.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 10.—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic bishop of South Dakota, received notification today of his appointment, by the President, as a member of the committee to negotiate with the Pope for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. Governor Taft heads the commission, and Judge Smith, of the supreme court at Manila, is the other member. The commission will sail after Easter.

Bishop O'Gorman says that if the negotiations are successful, it will do more than any one thing to complete the pacification of the islands, as it will end the trouble between the tenants and friars.

It is understood that the friars hold 400,000 or 500,000 acres of the best lands in the Philippines.

COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

Manila, March 6.—A court martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton W. T. Weller and Lieutenant John H. A. Day, of the marine corps, on March 17 next, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. Some of the circumstances in the case are peculiarly atrocious. One native was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day the man was shot in the arms. The third day he was shot in the body, and the fourth day the native was killed.

Friends of the two officers attribute their actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in the island of Samar.

GOOD WORK.

Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes.

Providence is sometimes credited with directing the footsteps by so simple a way as the reading of a food advertisement.

A lady out in Shelbina, Mo., says, "About two years ago I was compelled to retire from my school teaching, because I was completely broken down with nervous prostration.

I suffered agony in my back. My hands and feet would swell up nights. I was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could not digest anything if I tried. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work.

Some said I had consumption, others said dropsy. One day, as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food had cured her, so I concluded to try it.

I left off the old fashioned breakfast and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That was 8 mouths ago and I have steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken, and I am now well again and able to return once more to my school duties and able to do anything necessary in my work.

My mind is clearer and my body stronger than ever before. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Seek Relief!

The great proportion of women who suffer never make a serious effort to benefit themselves. The most of them go on paying no attention to their little menstrual disorders, believing they will eventually wear off. They grow worse and worse every day. At the period of menstruation a woman is peculiarly susceptible to cold and other external influences and it is also the most favorable time for the development of hidden disease germs which may be lurking in the system. Any physician knows that disordered menstruation, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea are blighting lives in almost every home. No woman should neglect herself a moment after she sees indications of female diseases. Almost instant relief can be secured by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

It will relieve you right in your own home. Will you accept the testimony of Mrs. Beigler and thousands of other women and really seek relief today? All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

100 Chicago Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1900.

Your Wine of Cardui has done a world of good for me. I have used five bottles of the Wine and one package of Thedford's Black-Draught. And since I have started to use it I will not be without it in the house. It helped my sister in Toledo, who did not menstruate as she ought. She was sixteen years of age and nothing else helped her. I was in a very bad state myself before I used your medicines, but I found relief in three days. And now I feel like a new woman and do all my housework and washing, which I could not do before I took Wine of Cardui. I would be very glad to write any poor woman and tell her how I suffered before I used Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. C. P. BIEGLER

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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OCEAN LINER SUNK

Remarkable Collision of Two Steamships in a Fog.

London, March 7.—The most remarkable escape of the passengers and crew of an ocean liner sunk in midsea occurred off the coast of Wales Wednesday night.

The American line steamer Waesland, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia, met in collision the British steamship Harmonides, which was bound from Para to Liverpool, at 9:30 p. m. A dense fog reigned when the big vessels ran into each other. A huge hole was stove in the Waesland, causing her to vanish beneath the waves within fifteen minutes after the collision.

The dead are A. Danferfield, a steerage passenger, and Elsie Emmett, the infant daughter of a cabin passenger.

Liverpool, March 7.—The British steamer Harmonides, from Brazilian ports, which was in collision and sank the Red Star line steamer Waesland, Wednesday night, about 40 miles southwest of Holyhead, and which was towed to this port early this morning by the tugs sent in search of her, has a great hole in her bows.

One of the rescued passengers of the Waesland, who was on board the Harmonides, said the Waesland was run into amidships, in a fog, at midnight, and sank half an hour afterward, her boilers bursting as she went down. The report that only two of the passengers of the Waesland—a man and a child—lost their lives, appears to be confirmed. In addition, one woman was injured. Some of the Waesland's boats were in the water a couple of hours before, owing to the fog, they could get alongside the Harmonides.

When the Harmonides arrived here, her decks were crowded with half-clad passengers of the Waesland, whose pale and haggard faces told the story of their trying experiences. So hurried was the departure of the passengers from the sinking ship that in some cases they were only covered by blankets, and handkerchiefs were their only headgear.

When the disaster occurred, Wednesday night, the two vessels were steaming slowly off the coast of the island of Anglesey. The Harmonides crashed, head-on, into the Waesland and backed away, but once again struck the then sinking ship, making a great gap in her side. Though the sea was perfectly smooth, the denseness of the fog added to the terrors of the passengers of the Waesland. The women rushed on deck screaming, but were soon reassured by the officers. The boats were quickly lowered, but the operation resulted in two fatalities. The end of one of the life boats slipped from its davit and precipitated the occupants of the boat into the sea. A steerage passenger, Edward Dangerfield, of Kansas, struck his head against the boat's fittings and was instantly killed, and Elsie Emmett, 12 years old, the daughter of the Rev. A. Emmett, was drowned. The other persons who were in the boat were picked up.

The behavior of the passengers, many of whom were Scandinavian immigrants, was exemplary. Precedence was given to the women and children.

As the last boats were leaving the fast sinking ship, whose decks were already awash, an explosion announced that her boilers had burst, and 40 minutes after the first impact the Waesland gave a mighty lurch and disappeared beneath the waves, sinking about midway between Holyhead and Tuskar light. Nothing was saved except what the passengers and crew wore. The boats containing the passengers were for a time separated, owing to the fog, but, eventually, they all reached the sides of the Harmonides, and the survivors were taken on board that vessel, where everything possible was done for their comfort. A pilot boat met the Harmonides off the Island of Anglesey and communicated the news of the disaster to persons ashore, with the result that tugs wer dispatched to search for the Harmonides and accompanied the steamer to this port. Here the passengers were landed and comfortably housed. They will proceed to Philadelphia, Wednesday, on board the Red Star line steamer Noordland.

The surviving passengers, as a rule, escaped with only a few slight bruises.

The Harmonides stem and bow plates wer so torn and twisted that it appeared marvelous that she escaped sinking. She also has a deep rent in her port side.

MARCONI AND TESLA.

New York, March 6.—It has developed that William Marconi and Nikola Tesla are at odds over the question of wireless telephony. Mr. Marconi declared that two or three miles was the limit of distance for telephone messages without wires. Mr. Tesla insisted that he had talked with a person eight miles away.

Wood Is Dead.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 6.—James R. Wood, who drew the capital prize in the government land drawing at Lawton, died near this city last night of heart failure.

WANTED to buy farms and town property, or loan money on same, lowest rates. Interstate Associated Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, home-loving wife. Address Mr. C., 95 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

COUNTRY LADY of domestic taste and wealthy would marry a kind, honorable gentleman immediately. Marion, 79 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Wealthy respectable widower, middle age, no children or near relatives, wants true and honest wife. Address Hill, 1156 W. 12th St., Chicago.

EARN GOOD MONEY In Your Spare Time. Address with stamp, Talcott System, 1514 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good capable husband. Address P. O. Drawer 158, Chicago, Ill.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 35, worth $15,000, wants good, honest husband. Address CACLIFO, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES Something New making sofa pillows at home; $1 to $12 weekly, materials furnished; no canvassing, steady work. Send stamped addressed envelope. Household Mfg. Co., Erie St., Chicago.

LADIES [illegible] Home Remedy Co., Milwaukee, Wis. FREE

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Booklet, map, prospectus, etc., of "The Black Tiger Copper Co." showing how $100 may within a short time grow into $1,000. Best chance on mining stock ever offered. Full particulars sent free. Address The Federal Security Co., 217 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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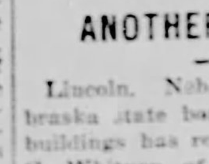

Prof. William C. Wilson is the founder of a new method for the curing of all eye and ear afflictions, which is known as the Actinic Philosophy. Any of our readers can receive absolutely free, a wonderful book in which this grand painless treatment is fully explained. The book contains 100 pages; tells you all about diseases of the eye and ear, and also a treatise on disease in general. It contains valuable information for all afflictions. Write for it to-day; it costs you nothing. New York & London Electric Association, Dept. 6 R.

ANOTHER RAINMAKER.

Lincoln, Neb., March 10.—The Nebraska state board of public lands and buildings has received an offer from E. G. Whitney, of Rocky Ford county, to produce a rainfall of one inch over three-fourths of the state for $1,000. His written offer is not treated seriously.

"For about fourteen years," he writes, "I have known how to produce a good, soaking rain when needed. Why, then, have I kept so silent all these years and watched the suffering and hungry when it was in my power or knowledge to help them? Just because I thought others had the art and it was no use for me to say or do anything and I wanted to be sure that I had the real thing before making it public.

"I think it high time the art was put to use and so much of this suffering stopped."

PRIZES FOR INVENTORS.

Berlin, March 7.—The society of German Mechanical Engineers, influenced by the recent experiments in electrical rapid transit in Berlin, has offered first, second and third prizes of 5,000, 3,000 and 2,000 marks respectively, for the best design for a steam locomotive with a single car carrying one hundred passengers and their baggage, to run 75 miles an hour on a straight and level track.

The intention is to develop a system of frequent service between the large German cities at a rate of speed much above the one at present used.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

The very fact that a duty presents itself to us to perform shows that we have the power to do it; otherwise it would not come.

Thursday.

There are two stones we may not dare to cast,
The stone of stumbling in our brother's way,
The stone of judgment at our brother's past,
We who like sheep have gone astray.

Friday.

The seeds of sacrifice bring forth the fragrant fruit of love, and love always has in its heart the seeds of new sacrifice.

Saturday.

Pay as little attention to discouragements as possible. Plow ahead as a steamer does, rough or smooth, rain or shine. To carry your cargo, make your port, is the point.

Sunday.

Take it on trust a little while;
Soon shalt thou read the mystery right
In the full sunshine of His smile.

Monday.

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves. To break our own record, to outstrip our yesterdays by to-days, to bear our trials more beautifully than we ever dreamed we could, to give as we never have given, to do our work with more force and a finer finish than ever—this is the true idea—to get ahead of ourselves.

Tuesday.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow will have passed away.

The Past and Present.

Let Optimism Rule.

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

In reading over the report of the National Woman's Suffrage convention, held in Washington recently, one thing said by that wonderful woman, Susan B. Anthony, brought vividly to the thought the growth of the cause with which she has been most closely identified for so many years. A bunch of beautiful red roses was presented to her from the Legion of Loyal Women, and in accepting them she remarked that it was much pleasanter to be pelted with roses than with brickbats. She spoke from the book! Time was when she made a close acquaintance, not perhaps with bricks, but with eggs that had not been well preserved. To-day, loved and honored by a great body of women who believe in what she represents, and what she has suffered for; respected even by those who are not in accord with her ideas, for her unswerving devotion to the interests of her fellow women, and therefore to humanity, she can look back over the highway she has traveled and rejoice at the changes wrought since she started. But what a wealth of courage it has demanded to walk steadily forward along that road to the point where roses blossom a welcome to her presence!

In the darkest days Miss Anthony never wavered. Hers was and is the warrior spirit that knows no defeat.

"Fight! said the Leader. Stand and fight!
How dare you yield!
What is the pain of the bitter blows,
The ache and sting and the blood that flows,
To a losing field!"

In truth, the "field" never was lost to her and to those other noble pioneer women whose names are now household words in the homes of the nation. Believing the cause for which they worked a just one, through all the mists and clouds that bitter opposition and prejudice threw before them, their eyes pierced to the light which illumines final success. That is sure to come as every one may see who watches the movement from year to year. The contrast is great between the time when Miss Anthony arose in that teachers' convention in 1853, to express a woman's opinion of matters connected with her profession, scandalizing both men and women who listened to her words, and that recent evening in Washington when she addressed an audience packed to the walls with people who cheered her to the echo.

The history of this reform is the same as that of every other reform since the world began. Not always has it been, however, that the radicals who started the fires have lived to see hatred and malice and persecution die away, and themselves held in honor. Self-sacrifice is always demanded to bring a revolution in thought, often such as seems ready to rend the very soul in twain, but when the time is ripe there are ever those who stand ready to answer the demands, to give themselves, if need be, for the good of humanity. The final result is a step forward, though there may seem to be an intermediate season of confusion that brings dismay.

No one need be discouraged or dismayed, however, by the concrete woman's movement bringing such changed conditions. It is a part of the evolution of the nation toward better things, and a great part, since its influence enters into the very springs of life. I am not now speaking only of woman suffrage, but of the whole trend of woman's awakened thought and action. And when it is remembered that this awakening is not confined to our own country, but girdles the earth, the more intense and vivid is the realization of its importance. Even the most pessimistic cannot fail to see that it has a meaning lying far deeper than any surface expression, though even that includes many things tending to greater intelligence and a larger degree of happiness.

Speaking of pessimism, moves me to say there can be no greater folly. Every onward step which the world has ever taken was the fruit of optimism. To quote from the editor of Realization:

"Optimism lays our cables from continent to continent, and carries our trade to foreign ports; it seeks the polar regions and colonizes the tropical wilderness; it annihilates distance for travel and communication, and makes the globe one's country. Some call this commercialism, and no doubt rightly from one point of view; but let the black grip of pessimism involve the collective human mind for a month, aye, for a day, and imagine what would become of all these enterprises and their results. With the death of hope and confidence, and of faith in the present and the future, they would disappear from the activities of man."

Optimism is the key to all progression, the governing power of all successful life. Strength and courage are its hand maidens. Working in its atmosphere and obstacles disappear into nothingness. Mrs. Stetson wrote a most amusing poem entitled, "An Obstacle," the concluding stanzas of which are these:

"So I sat before him helpless,
In an ecstacy of woe.
The mountain mists were rising fast,
The sun was sinking slow—
When a sudden inspiration came,
As sudden winds do blow.

I took my hat, I took my stick,
My load I settled fair,
I approached that awful incubus
With an absent-minded air—
And I walked directly through him,
As if he wasn't there!"

This is simply a witty way of putting the truth, that we make the greater part of the troubles of life by looking with apprehension at a possibility of the future. Optimism allows no dwelling upon this possibility. It simply orders each day's duty to be done carefully and conscientiously, and leaves all others for its own season.

Optimism is the road to happiness and success.

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Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

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"I cured tetter of fifteen years' standing with your Ointment in four weeks."—W. F. Herndon, Elmendorf, Bexar Co., Texas.

The Cozy Corner.

In Answer to a Request.

I received a very earnest request from a young wife who reads the Weekly Blade, to please tell her of a cement which will mend some of her lovely French china wedding gifts and something that will allow her to again use and wash the mended articles.

I learned this, with many other useful lessons, from Marion Harland, and have used the recipe with unfailing success for many years: Mix equal parts of plaster of Paris and a strong solution of gum arabic until it forms a paste; apply this to the edges of the broken edges of your china, or glass, with a camel's hair pencil and set away to dry. Be sure to match the edges carefully and place the article so that these can- and place the article so that they cannot pull away from each other before they have time to dry thoroughly.

When perfectly dry you can wash the articles in warm—not hot—soft water, in which a teaspoonful of pearline has ben dissolved. Wash quickly, rinse in clear water and wipe with a soft cloth.

Old-fashioned, gold-band china may be successfully washed with a solution of gold-dust, or pearline, without injury, but soap applied to any fine china will prove disastrous to any delicate colors. To insure the best results, but one piece should be placed in the water at a time.—Jane.

A Comforting Thought.

I have a friend who has told me that frequently when he has attended a public meeting of any kind, the speaker has put into words thoughts that have been floating around in his—my friend's—mind in a disconnected way for years and the speaker had crystalized them, as it were, or, as my friend expresses it—had "rounded them up."

I experienced something of the sort quite lately. I have always felt such a relief in thinking when I have read, or heard of the atrocities committed throughout the known world, that while to my limited vision they seemed useless and horrible and against all right and justice, there was a Power who could see—not from my standpoint—but from an eminence so far above us all that nothing intercepts His view, and that upon Him, and not upon me, rested the responsibility of it all and that He knew why such things were permitted to be.

The other day I came across this verse of Jean Ingelow's which puts my unexpressed faith into words:

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the wrong go right,
But only to discover, and to do
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints."

—Polly Pepper.

Not Possible in America.

I would like to say just a word in praise of the editor who makes the Household page so interesting every week. She is helping more than she thinks, perhaps, in giving us so much information and so many good things to think of from week to week, and, for one, I appreciate her work.

About the article taken from a London paper—I think such men as those who wrote the letters would find very little sympathy on this side of the ocean. The American women have too good an appreciation of what is due them to ever be satisfied with such an unjust division of things, nor would they consent to fulfill the duties of wife and mother on a diet of oatmeal and lentils, while the husband and father had his oatmeal and ale.—J. N. Wand.

A Suggestion.

Dear Cosy Corner Friends:—I am a stranger to you, but feel acquainted with you all through your letters which have been so pleasant and helpful to me in the years I have read thm. As to what would add to the interest of our page, I would suggest that the mothers give their plans for training children. I am sure such letters would be very interesting to me—and I think to other mothers—and we should all be helped by them.—May.

An Old Friend Returns.

One who wrote for the Cosy Corner two years ago is with us to-day, the same "Happy Wife" in Tennessee that she was when she lived in Georgia.

Here in Tennessee we have had a whole week of snow and I, for one, have enjoyed the unusual experience very much. As I sit by my window and see that all the rough, unsightly places of the land are covered with the pure, white mantle of snow, I decide that snow is a great blessing. It reminds me of how God's love will flow into our hearts and cover our faults and misdoings.

The sun has just now sent a bright ray through a rift in the clouds, making the scenery more beautiful than before. Soon, perhaps, the lovely picture will be gone and the black and roughened places will again appear, but we know that if we live right the sunshine of God's love will never depart from our hearts, but remain as a perpetual blessing to us.

Why is it that there are some people who are always complaining of the weather? In summer they feel that they shall "melt." In winter they shudder at every cold breeze, and I have found that those who are always complaining of the bad weather, never think to be thankful for the pleasant days.

We do not think enough of the influence we have over others, or we should say more pleasant and cheerful words and fewer complaining ones for others to imitate. Our friends will appreciate and love us more if we do this.

I have a question that I would like to propose for the consideration of my friends of the Cosy Corner: Do we fulfill our duty as Christians if we keep silent about a sin that is being committed in our neighborhood? Which will bring about the best results in killing the influence of that sin, to keep silent and pray, or to take a firm public stand against it, fighting it at all times and places?—A Happy Wife.

Some Answers.

Charles Beeson:—It has been so long since the request for the song you mention was made that the address of the person who made it was lost.

"Puzzled:"—As has been stated many times in this column, it is an extremely risky thing for a woman to invest her money in any scheme that promises to pay large returns for a small investment, or to believe that any firm in the world is so self-denying as to give something for nothing. If there was so much money in any of these schemes you mention does it not seem to you that the projectors would be able to find plenty with whom to share it without advertising for them? You had better let the little money you have out at 3 per cent remain where it is until you are very certain of some better investment.

"Blush Rose:"—As you ask for a "perfectly frank opinion," it becomes necessary to say, that to an unprejudiced person, your conduct seems to be not only extremely foolish, but absolutely wrong. To leave your sick mother to the care and attention of strangers upon whose consideration you have no claim, while you join a party of young folks on a jaunt that will take at least a week, if not longer, to accomplish, is to show that you are perfectly heartless, and when you add that in the party is a young man whom you hope "will, during the trip," propose to you, proves that you are devoid of the feeling of modesty or propriety that would prevent you from leaving your home under such circumstances, even were it not that your mother needs you. The "advice" for which you ask, is that you should remain at home and endeavor to be a better girl; though probably it isn't what you wished to receive.

Among the Flowers

For a strong, showy and really fine garden flower, there are none that have more to recommend them than the dahlia. This plant was discovered in Mexico by Baron Humboldt, in 1789, and from the seeds sent by him to Madrid and other places at that time, nearly all of the well-known varieties have been grown. There are many species of this plant, the most remarkable, perhaps, being the tree dahlia of Mexico, which grows to be 30 feet high, with a trunk thick in proportion.

The common dahlia found in most parts of the United States, reaches a height of five or six feet if allowed to grow, though the best florists advocate close cutting after they are three feet high, thus encouraging a lateral growth and to prevent the stalks from falling, as they will unless fastened to stakes.

The flowers vary in size from tiny bits of ones to a diameter of several inches. The color of the blossoms include all shades, from a cream white to a purple so dark as to seem almost black. For many years it was thought impossible to obtain blue flowers, but, as in many other things, the impossible has been made possible by the ingenuity and skill of man, and now a Virginia gardener has in his collection a blue and white dahlia, and is experimenting to bring about a combination of the national colors in one flower.

The dahlia does best in a rich, light soil, where it can have plenty of sunshine and moisture. A beautiful effect can be produced by planting the bulbs in sections of each separate color. These, when blended by the rich, dark green of the leaves, will make a beautiful and effective screen for a dead wall, or to shut away an unpleasant view.

In most parts of our country dahlias can be planted by the middle of May, and should never be delayed beyond the first of June, as the tubers will begin to sprout then. The blossoms come late in the summer and last until the first frosts.

That all rules given by florists are subject to modification, is shown by this letter, received from a Blade correspondent, giving her experiences with the plant under consideration. She writes:

Last spring a neighbor woman gave me a basket full of dahlia bulbs and, really, I never received a more unwelcome gift. It was not that I did not appreciate the gift, or the neighborly kindness, but we had just moved into a new house and the lawn—that was to be—was in a most chaotic condition, the only relief from the hard, yellow clay being the debris of lime, shavings and sticks left by the workmen.

Neither landlord nor "men folks" seemed troubled about this, and so no haste was shown in putting the grounds in better shape.

My books on gardening all read that dahlias must have a rich soil, etc., and must be planted "in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows." The soil must be fertilized with good rotten manure, bone-dust and wood ashes. We burned gas so there was no chance for ashes, and the other requisites were quite as impossible.

What did I do? Not what my first impulse was viz:—to dump them, basket and all, in the alley. I was afraid my neighbor might feel "hurt" if I did that, so in sheer desperation I planted them in a solid row, as closely together as possible, in ten-inch space between the sidewalk and side of the house; I planted them deep, and after covering them good and tightly with the yellow clay, left them to their fate, caring very little whether they lived, or died the death of the neglected.

What became of them? They grew and grew, and blossomed from the middle of June until after the frost came in the fall, and after the stalks were cut and thrown out, I found one day a pink blossom looking as pert and happy as if dahlias always grew with no root, and on a dirt pile.

Next year I shall give them a place of honor and take great care of them, and they will reward me—undoubtedly—by dying or at least, by having no flowers. I find flowers are very "contrary" things to deal with.

Vick's Magazine, which, by the way, is a most reliable guide and help in all floral work, gives this idea for a beauty spot in a small garden:

"Supply a trellis made with light poles for a support, and to each support award a particular color of morning glory. Buy, if you have not saved, your seeds in packets of one color each, and arrange these colors in harmonious sequence. In front of this glory trellis, plant hills of bright colored poppies, and skirting the whole bed have three or four rows of pansies, shading from the lightest at the front of the bed, to the very dark, which will show well against the gay poppies. If care is taken to arrange for a perfect alternation of colors, the effect, when all is a mass of blossoms, will be most delightful."

It may not be generally known that the leopard plant, which is so effective as a window plant, is as hardy as the common hollyhock. It makes a splendid border plant, and as far north as Pennsylvania, at least, it needs no more than a very light covering until Christmas.

The Chinese lily bulbs should be planted now if wanted for Easter. Though these plants will grow and blossom abundantly in vases of water, the growth and flowers will be better if they are planted in earth.

Tuberous begonias and glorianas for early flowering should be repotted now, but it is better and safer to wait until March for this work.

Cuttings of geranium and heliotrope if planted now in boxes of sand, protected by a sheet of window glass over them, will seldom fail to become strong, well rooted plants for bedding out in April, and will give an abundance of blossoms during the summer.

The Merry Go-Rounds

That accidents will happen in the best of families was proven in The Blade of February 27th, when a portion of the M. G. R. was omitted and some very different matter inserted in its place. This notice is given that you may not accuse "Cricket" of having so decidedly changed her style, as would appear from the seeming, closing paragraphs of her letter.

Two more lists of names have been received, one from Em T. Head and the other from "Irma." The names sent are as follows: New England Girl, Illinois, Sunflower Kd, Gurles Deliet, Brother Jonathan, Puella Poeta, King's Daughter, Prenologist, Cricket, Coralyn, Buckeye Schoolma'am, Egyptian Friend, Missie and Boadicea.

Of those who have received votes, New England Girl has four, which gives her the honor of writing a story for the M. G. R. to be given to them March 27th if possible; should there be no reason why genius does not burn in time for that date, we shall expect it without fail by the next week—April 2d, and we hope not to be disappointed in the expectation that the story will be—like the author—very good.

As there are four others who have three votes each, we will wait until the vote changes before making our second appointment.

In answer to many inquiries, "Oregon Bach" once more favors us with a visit.

I am sorry to say that I have had to come this time without an especial invitation from anybody, but it is a cold, snowy day and as the Chaperone said the last time I came that she was "really glad" to see me, I trust she will be just as glad again. I suppose there are some of the girls who, while they may listen—out of politeness—while I am talking, will immediately forget all I say, but I wish to express my pity for any woman who thinks it is childish and foolish to love a man. It was ordained by our Creator at the beginning of time that men and women should have for each other the love that makes them both better, and purer, and happier. None but the most depraved of the human race are without this affection.

During the Spanish-American war, we read in The Blade of a Cuban who was mortally wounded on the field of battle. His wife was with him, and, instead of escaping and thus saving her life, she caught up his gun and bravely defended her dying husband until she, too, was stricken down by a bullet from the same rifle as that which killed him, and, falling by his side, their life-blood mingling in the same pool, two hearts that had beaten as one, went out into the life everlasting.

Was she ashamed of loving a man?

Another phase of love was illustrated in the same paper in an account of a young woman who jumped into the water from a high bridge to save the life of a little child. I often have wished that I had been in that little child's place.

My watch tells me that it is half-past 11 o'clock, and I must prepare my mid-day meal—and eat it alone! And my dishes have not been washed nor my house swept for a week! I confess that I cannot think of a broom or a dish-cloth without a shudder. What, O! what, is a home without a woman to look after things?

I do not wish to convey the idea that I am come to the M. G. R. for help, but I have read somewhere that a cry from a young person, or a child, even though it comes from a long distance, will be heard and answered, and, really, it is too much to expect that a man will always suffer in silence.

Banner Puzzler

For February.

Solutions—Illi Nois, New Work—W. P. E.

1.—WHO IS SHE?

She was born at the foot of the Green Mountains, in South Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820. Her father was a cotton manufacturer. In the winter of 1848 she called a state temperance convention in Albany, and in May following she called a woman's temperance convention in Rochester. A state society was formed, and she, with two others, was sent as delegate to the Men's State Temperance society at Syracuse in June. She established the first woman's rights paper in this country, naming it The Revolution.

MIZPAH.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—Perhaps.
2.—In place.
3.—A kind of tree.
4.—To mimic.
5.—A vowel.
6.—Any.
7.—Willingly.
8.—Wantonly.
9.—Having the qualities of a hanger-on.

The central letters form what the M. G. R's. are supposed to bring to each one.

MIZPAH.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I owed a debt of $100.00 and had just 100 head of stock, consisting of cows, hogs and sheep, to pay it with. I was allowed $10.00 a head for cows, $3.00 a head for hogs, and 50 cents apiece for my sheep. How many of each had I?

MIZPAH.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Yadsnu si het lodeng lapsc, atht dinbs gohetert teh lumvoe fo het ekew!"

MIZPAH.

5.—QUERY.

Who was the first woman to receive the medical degree in the United States, and when and where did she receive it?

MIZPAH.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"My life is not dated by years,—
There are moments that act as a plow,
And there is not a furrow appears,
But is deep in my heart, as my brow."

MIZPAH.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 27.

1.—William Ellery Channing.

2.—Words forming hour-glass: Orchard, flame, ate, C, aha, fleet, martial, Centrals, hatchet.

3.—Speed, 30 miles an hour; distance, 180 miles.

4.—Puzzling.

5.—It was the Emperor Diocletian who, in 305 A. D. resigned the purple to amuse himself by working in his garden, and wrote, when Maximian sought to draw him from his retirement: "If you could see the cabbages I have planted with my own hand, you would never ask me to remount the throne."

6.—Steadman wrote:
"What if the battle end, and thou hast lost:
Others have lost the battle thou hast won.
Haste thee to bind thy wounds, nor count the cost;
Over the field will rise to-morrow's sun."

Chat.

W. F. Benson, Pauline, A. Faul, W. A. Hoyt, C. M. B., Illi Nois, and W. P. E., were in evidence at the 'Cademy this morning.

W. F. Benson, the problems in O. W. C. are to be solved by arithmetic. Come in again.

Terence's Valentines evidently "struck a popular chord," as several very congratulatory notes have been received, referring to them.

C. M. B. says: "Terence will please accept my thanks for my Valentine. It was nice of him to pay me off in my own coin; in other words, to give me a dose of my own medicine."

A. Faul says: "I want to thank Terence for that Valentine. He failed to state whether the 'cylinder' contained the stuff in which he drank the health of 'Hawkeye' or not, but if so, it is hoped that it was no stronger than good, pure water!"

Pauline says: "I congratulate Terence on his new departure. They are all excellent."

W. P. E. says: "Not being certain as to the gender of Hawkeye, I feel somewhat shy in risking a solution of that puzzle, but coming from Terence, I will send the following, for you know he has been inclined to manifest considerable gayety for some time! If I have misjudged him and got the gender wrong, please fix it to suit the occasion."

The gender was all right, and Terence is as gay as your "fancy paints him," W. P. E., but who would have believed you were "shy"?

Illi Nois writes that she had prepared a New Year's Greeting for Pauline and the Schoolmistress, but that on the 28th of December her father had a stroke of paralysis, and she forgot to send them.

We will both take the "will for the deed," dear girl, and hope that Terence's wish for you may include your family as well.

LITTLE JACK FROST.

Little Jack Frost went up the hill,
Watching the stars and the moon so still,
Watching the stars and the moon so bright,
And laughing alone with all his might.
Little Jack Frost ran down the hill,
Late in the night when the winds were still,
Late in the fall when the leaves fell down,
Red and yellow and faded brown.

Little Jack Frost walked through the trees,
"Ah," sighed the flowers, "we freeze, we freeze."
"Ah," sighed the grasses, "we die, we die."
Said little Jack Frost, "Goodby, goodby."

Little Jack Frost tripped round and round,
Spreading white snow on the frozen ground,
Nipping the breezes, icing the streams,
Chilling the warmth of the sun's bright beams.

But when Dame Nature brought back the spring,
Brought back the birds to chirp and sing,
Melted the snow and warmed the sky,
Little Jack Frost went pouting by.
The flowers opened their eyes of blue,
Green buds peeped out and grasses grew,
It was so warm and scorched him so,
Little Jack Frost was glad to go.

—Selected.

The Little Red Diary.

"Now you understand, John Henry Hopkins, that if I find your little red diary lying around loose, I shall read every word of it. Is that a bargain? Say, quick, before I give it to you."

John Henry thought people needn't keep rubbing it in about a fellow's forgetting things now and then, but he laughed. "Yes, I'll agree, but I shall keep it in my desk safe enough. What would I leave it around for? It's different with caps and handkerchiefs. But say, you won't go to my desk for it, will you?" he inquired, rather anxiously.

"Of course not, no more than I'd read your letters. I never lock my own desk, and I wouldn't live in a family where a fellow had to," Arthur replied magnificently, as becomes a boy who is talking to a brother three years younger.

"Why didn't you wear your red necktie."

John Henry had wanted a diary for Christmas, but didn't happen to get one. So on New Year's day Arthur spent 35 cents of his Christmas money for this little red diary, and gave it to John Henry with this brotherly presentation speech. John Henry took it gratefully, and went straight to his desk to make the first entry, noting first the height of the mercury in the window thermometer.

About three weeks afterward, when Johnny's zeal for keeping records had somewhat abated, he took the diary to a skating-match at the rink, that he might record the scores on one of the leaves intended for memoranda. Arthur had entered the competition, and John Henry, sitting with the less skilled younger boys, watched his big brother with pride, as he performed one wonder after another on those shining silvery skates. How it happened that, when it was all over, the little red diary was left lying on the bench while Johnny scampered off home, he could never explain; but there it was when Arthur, flushed with victory and tingling with the applause of his schoolmates, stepped up from the ice, his skates slung over his shoulder.

"Hullo, boys, if there isn't John Henry's diary! Now I must keep my promise, sure. He gave me fair leave to read it if ever I found it lying round. I'm trying to break him of his carelessness, you see."

The boys laughed. "Read it out loud," said one. "Let's see what the little fellow says about us."

Arthur did not stop to think; and in the excitement of the moment he opened the book, and read these entries at random:

"January 13.—Got up, brushed my teeth, wore my new trousers to school, got a hundred in my history, coasted." (Nothing extraordinary there!)

"January 14.—Got up, brushed my teeth, failed in algebra, wore my red necktie and it looked stunning, for Hettie Mills said so." (This was better, and the boys shouted.)

"January 15.—Was almost late. Didn't brush my teeth. We had a new teacher, and she was awful pretty, much more so than Miss Smith." (The boys laughed again.)

"January 16.—It was Sunday, got up, brushed my teeth and took a bath. I forgot to say that I took a bath yesterday and day before at night. Studied my S. S. lesson. Went to church, but forgot the text. Lost my gloves. Went to walk. That was when I lost my gloves. Wish I was a better boy. Am going to try to be good and make mother happy."

As Arthur read the last entry, the boys looked a bit ashamed, and Harold Best sang out: "Oh, come on boys; we'll all be late for supper." And Arthur started for the house, feeling desperately sorry that he had been betrayed into doing "something kiddish," as he said to himself. He left the little red diary on John Henry's desk, and John Henry himself neither missed it nor noticed its reappearance until the next day.

Arthur felt no disposition to reproach John Henry about his carelessness, and perhaps nothing would have been said, had not a group of the older boys met John Henry on his way to school the next morning.

"Why didn't you wear your stunning red necktie?" asked one.

"Oh, don't you know?" interrupted another. "Hettie Mills has a cold, and can't come to school. Johnny isn't going to waste it on us."

John's cheeks flushed, but he did not quite understand until a third took up the word.

"I'm going to tell Miss Smith that you don't think she is very pretty."

Then Johnny knew, and his heart swelled with helpless rage. He clenched his fists wrathfully, and ran straight up to Arthur, who had come up in time to hear the last words.

"All right for you, you big coward!" he said in low, angry tones, such as Arthur had never heard from him before. "You read my diary to those fellows, did you? I'd hit you in the face, if I were the kind of fellow you are. But I'll never forgive you, never, never, never!" His voice broke; and he went into the schoolhouse, biting his lips, while Arthur offered not a word in his own defence.

(To be Continued.)

The Story of Wales.

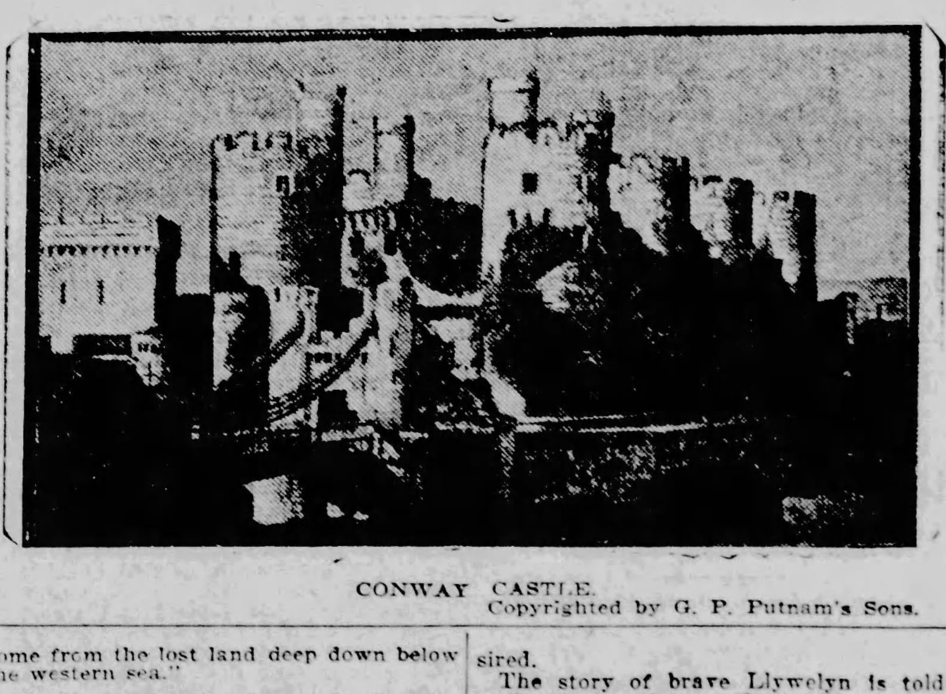
"Wales is a land of mountains. Its mountains explain its isolation and its love of independence; they explain its internal divisions; they have determined, throughout its history, what the direction and method of its progress were to be."

With this terse expression of conditions in the little land of hills and dales standing in its historical commencement "almost on the edge of the world then known," Owen M. Edwards begins his story of the nation. And in some respects a curious story it is, for the wild and rugged character of the land "is mirrored as intense but broken purposes in the Welshman's character, always forming great ideals, but lacking in the steady perseverance of the people of the plains. The silent and majestic solitude of the mountains has sunk into the Welshman's character as the fatalism which is the basis of his life and thought."

Mr. Edwards has told the story in vigorous style which is exceedingly attractive to the reader. He describes the people as a mixture of the Celt and Iberian, the former tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed, a mighty hunter and a conqueror, who settled down beside the Iberians they had subdued and henceforth became a dominating influence upon them. The latter were "short, dark and long-skulled" with customs wholly different from the Celts, and who struggled for a time against Celtic power, but yielded at last, so far as to change the old ways for new conditions which their conquerors imposed.

This is the beginning of Welsh history which is full of romance, of wars, of courage, and of the passing of different races coming and going over the little land like waves of the sea. Here is what Mr. Edwards says of this:

"Wales is not the home of the ancient race, it is not the home of one ancient language. Many races have reached its glens and hills, some have died away, some remain. Many languages have died on its mountains; many may be spoken again and pass away. But while races and languages go, the mountains remain. And they give a unity of character to the people who live among them * * * * A land of mountains which forms the character of those who come to it, giving them a vague similarity of ideas which makes unity possible in history and in literature—that is the abiding fact in the history of Wales. The inhabitants of the mountains feel, amid all their differences, that they are one nation, because their land is unlike other lands. Eastwards they look on a plain which they believe they once possessed and ruled. Westwards they look over a sea which they believe has overflowed another plain, once also their dominion. As far back as we can go they have a history—the traditions of many wandering nations becoming blended in one; memories coming from a lost history as the sound of the bells of Aberdovey come from the lost land deep down below the western sea."



CONWAY CASTLE.
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A most interesting chapter is that describing the coming of the two priests, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archdeacon Giraldus, who was born in South Wales but educated and lived abroad. They traveled through the country, welcomed in the homes of the people. The author gives the following description of the Welsh home of that period:

"The great hall rose among the cow sheds and sheepfolds. Its hospitable door was always open. 'No one of this nation ever begs;' the wayfarer lays his arms down at the door and enters as an honored guest. Water is offered. If he allows his feet to be washed, he means to stay over night; if he refuses, he wishes to partake of a meal only. In each family the harp was played, and this was the chief means of entertaining guests. The principal meal was prepared at sunset. The hall was strewn with fresh rushes. The guest and members of the family sat down in messes of three and partook of their oaten cakes, broth, and chopped meat from wooden bowls and trenches. The host and hostess attended to the wants of everyone, and themselves partook last. Towards evening the hall was laid out for sleeping. The beds were arranged around the walls—rushes covered with the coarse cloth manufactured in the country. In the middle of the hall the peat or wood fire burnt night and day—continuous like the life of the family itself."

Giraldus had much influence in the Welsh church after this visit, although he failed to accomplish all that he desired.

The story of brave Llywelyn is told well, as also that of Owen Glendower, another Welshman, who tried to free his native land from English rule. Mr. Edwards closes his narrative with a tribute to Welsh character. The life of Wales, he declares, has not been selfish. The desire to give has been as strong as the desire to retain. The Welshman is always ready to help others to the independence he desires for himself, and so he has ever been found more or less in evidence in all great struggles for freedom elsewhere in the world.

The whole volume is profusely illustrated and forms one of the most interesting of the Stories of the Nations published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

SUGAR AGREEMENT

Germany Is Hesitating Whether to Accept It or Not.

Berlin, March 7.—For the moment the question of first importance in Germany is the adhesion of the government to the international sugar convention which was signed at Brussels.

The spectacle of the sugar kartel's profits, amounting to 100,000,000 marks a year, deliquescing into nothingness, fascinates this immense community of money-makers. It has not by any means come to the point of the downfall of the kartel, as the combination of 400 raw and 53 refined sugar manufacturers is called, but the sugar interest, deeply affecting, as it does, the agriculture of central Germany, is greatly disturbed and fearful of what may happen.

The position of the government is that nothing will happen except a healthy readjustment of production for the markets at home and abroad.

The National Society of Sugar Producers seems inclined to resist the necessary legislation. The executive committee of the society has adopted a resolution, among other things, holding that Germany could not safely agree to the Brussels convention without the adherence thereto of the United States and Russia.

London, March 7.—According to the text of the international sugar convention, issued last night by the foreign office, Great Britain agrees during the continuance of the convention to refrain from paying bounties, directly or indirectly, on sugar grown in crown colonies, and not to give preferential treatment to colonial sugar against sugar imported from foreign countries.

BEET SUGAR MEN

Rule to Talk and Amend Their Only Hope.

Washington, D. C., March 11.

In a few hours yesterday and this morning, the leaders of the house, assisted by the President and a few of the Republican senators, cut the ground from under the beet sugar edifice.

Yesterday morning they were strong, with a working majority, and eager for the nest in which they felt they were sure to win. This morning more than half their strength has been taken away from them, and if the question of Cuban reciprocity is put to a vote in the conference, the beet sugar people are certain to lose. But as the strength left the sugar beet people, the situation changed, and they still have a winning position if they only have the nerve to occupy it. The house has 357 members. The Republicans have 200 members and the Democratic and all others have 157. A majority in the house is 178. If 21 Republicans vote with the Democrats that will give the combination a majority.

The beet sugar Republicans will not vote with the Democrats on a matter of policy, but they may vote with them on a matter of procedure. This will permit the beet sugar Republicans to vote with the Democrats to prevent a rule for consideration.

The to-night's conference can force a vote authorizing the ways and means committee to report a Cuban reciprocity measure. The ways and means committee will not dare report that bill unless it has an order from the committee on rules, limiting the debate to a few hours and forbidding any amendments. Debate would demoralize the shaky leader support. Amendments would permit the opposition to Cuban reciprocity to propose all kinds of complications.

The Democrats will vote for Cuban reciprocity. They will go further and vote for a rule which will permit amendments and long debate. If the Republican committee on rules proposes a rule for Cuban reciprocity the beet sugar Republicans can join with the Democrats in voting for a rule which will permit them to talk and to amend. The ways and means will not risk this state of affairs.

Therefore it becomes a necessity for the supporters of the speaker's policy to not only have a majority of the 200 Republicans in conference, in order to adopt a party program, but it must have twenty of the Republicans in order to prevent their joining with the Democrats and report a majority rule. This is why the beet sugar Republicans are still in control, even though they are badly licked as to numbers. It depends largely upon their nerve.

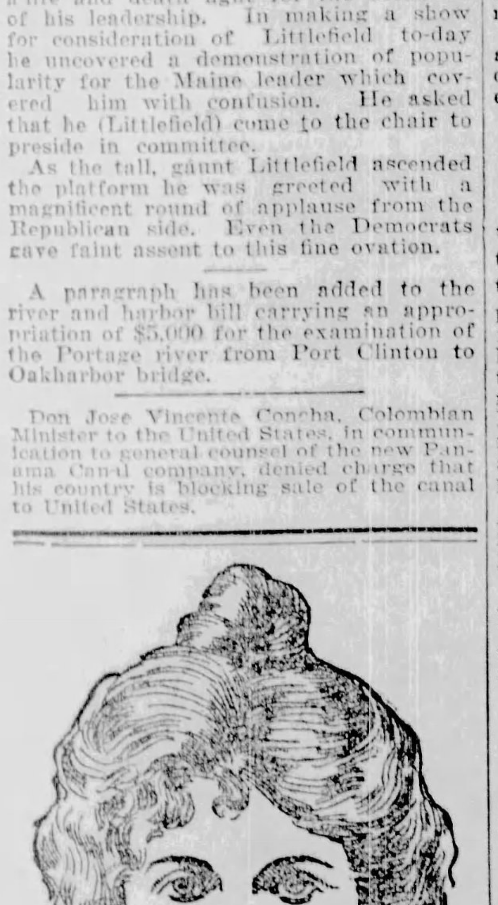
The figure which is looming up the biggest in this fight is that of Representative Littlefield, of Maine. He is the beau ideal of the "insurgent." He is to make the principal speech to-night and, inasmuch, as he is one of the most powerful speakers in the House the ways and means Republicans are preparing to take some bitter punishment. He is the man who, last year, poured the hot shot into Representative Grosvenor, until the Ohio Santa Claus actually fled from the floor in confusion.

If the "insurgents" win in this fight, Littlefield will become their candidate for speaker. The revolt against Henderson has become one of the principal features of this campaign. He is making a life and death fight for the retention of his leadership. In making a show for consideration of Littlefield to-day he uncovered a demonstration of popularity for the Maine leader which covered him with confusion. He asked that he (Littlefield) come to the chair to preside in committee.

As the tall, gaunt Littlefield ascended the platform he was greeted with a magnificent round of applause from the Republican side. Even the Democrats gave faint assent to this fine ovation.

A paragraph has been added to the river and harbor bill carrying an appropriation of $5,000 for the examination of the Portage river from Port Clinton to Oakharbor bridge.

Don Jose Vincente Concha, Colombian Minister to the United States, in communication to general counsel of the new Panama Canal company, denied charge that his country is blocking sale of the canal to United States.



Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Kinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing $800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure, and one 50-cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles. Try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED!

By The Great Specialist In Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Special Treatment Free as a Trial.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse; palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send two dollars and a half worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatments that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes as suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronck, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Graetor, of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two; Jas. R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister, of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., L.L. B., 209 State St., Chicago, Ill., for free examination blank, pamphlets and free treatment before it is too late.

THE ETRURIA

Arrived at the Azores Without Her Propeller.

Morta, Azores, March 10.—The Cunard line steamer Etruria has entered this harbor. She had a comparatively uneventful passage, except for the breakdown, which ocurred during the dinner hour on February 26. Upon examination, it was found that the ship's propeller had broken off outside the tube, and that the rudder had been carried away by the propeller. The Etruria then sent up rockets, which were seen by the British steamer William Cliff. The latter bore down and was alongside in 50 minutes after the accident. She stood by until daylight, when, after several attempts, she succeeded in passing a hawser aboard the Etruria. The tank steamer Ottawa arrived on the scene at this time. The William Cliff then attempted to tow the Etruria, while the Ottawa attempted to steer her. The hawser, however, snapped. The Ottawa stood by for two days, and then left for Fayal, bearing the second officer of the Etruria, to report the disaster and obtain assistance. In the meanwhile, the crew of the Etruria had made every effort to rig a jury rudder. The first such rudder was carried away immediately an atempt was made to use it. After further efforts, lasting for two days, a second jury-rudder was successfully adjusted and is still in position.

The Elbe will carry the Etruria's passengers to England.

PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

Republican Lawyer and Governor Chosen Over a Strong Candidate.

New York, March 11.—Senor A. Fontoura Xavier, Brazilian consul general in this city, has received a private cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro announcing the election of Dr. Francisco Do Paula Rodrigues Alves as president of Brazil.

Dr. Rodrigues Alves for many years has been a conspicuous figure in the politics of Brazil. He is a native of the state of Sao Paulo and is now governor of that progressive and rich state. He resigned a federal senatorship to become governor.

As a financier it is said by his friends that Dr. Rodrigues Alves has no superior in South America. His ability was recognized by President Peixoto, who appointed him minister of finance in his cabinet. President Moras retained him in that place.

The president-elect is a lawyer and has occupied a leading place at the bar. He has been elected as the candidate of the Republican party, and his election is considered a great triumph because of the high standing and prominence of his defeated opponent. Dr. Ubaldino Do Amaral.

Dr. Rodrigues Alves will be inaugurated on November 15, the anniversary of the proclamation of Brazil's independence. The tenure of office is four years.

COLUMBIA WILL GO.

New York, March 10.—It is stated that J. Pierpont Morgan announced, at the reception given to Prince Henry by the New York Yacht Club, that he will put Columbia, the America's cup defender of 1901, in commission and send her across the ocean to race against anything afloat, boat for boat. This statement is reported to have been made by Mr. Morgan in conversation with Admiral Von Baudissin and others just after Prince Henry had taken his departure from the club house.

Commodore Ledyard immediately repeated the announcement to the club members present, and it was received with hearty cheers.

Under boat to boat conditions all question of class is waived, so that Emperor William may have a chance to race his new Yankee schooner yacht Meteor against the America's cup holder.

CAN THEY VOTE?

Honolulu, Feb. 26, via San Francisco, March 6.—The question has been raised here whether Porto Ricans brought into Hawaii have the right to vote. About a year ago they were brought here in large numbers by the plantation owners and the Republican territorial central committee asked Attorney-General Dole for an opinion as to whether the Porto Ricans were citizens and had the right to vote. Mr. Dole rendered an opinion to the effect that the Porto Ricans would have to be naturalized as foreigners are before they could vote in Hawaii. The act of congress providing a form of government of Porto Rico made them citizens of Porto Rico, while Hawaiians were made citizens of the United States and only citizens of the United States may vote here.

General Bates assigned to temporary command of department of the lakes after Otis retires. Funston to get department of Dakota.

Commander Booth-Tucker has issued notice to the rank and file of the Salvation Army announcing that Colonel Brewer and three of his associates have been dismissed for speculating in stocks.

CHARGE AGAINST WU

Manchu Censor Asserts That the Minister Retained Tien Tsin Funds.

Pekin, March 11.—A prominent Manchu censor has memoralized the throne for the removal of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States.

The censor asserts that Wu Ting Fang corruptly retained, ostensibly for repairs to the Chinese legation in Washington, $80,000 of the Tien Tsin silver refunded by the American government.

According to a dispatch from Washington, dated January 23, Secretary Hay that day handed to Minister Wu Ting Fank a draft on the United States treasury for $376,600, the value of the silver bullion captured by American marines at Tien Tsin.

The Washington dispatch continued that as Minister Wu was charged with the payment of salaries of the Chinese consuls in the United States and with defraying the expenses of the Chinese legations in Washington, Lima and Madrid, it was believed the money would be applied to those purposes.

Washington, March 11.—Mr. Wu said that he promptly informed his government as soon as the United States had turned over to him the Tien Tsin silver fund and the money was placed at its disposal. An acknowledgment was received by telegraph. Not one cent of the fund, Mr. Wu said, could be misapplied, and if any portion of it were to be used for any purpose whatever this could be done only by the sanction of the Chinese government. The minister has not heard officially of the petition of the memorial for his removal, but he treats the matter very lightly.

There is, he says, no foundation for the statement that he retained $80,000 of the fund for repairs to the legation in Washington. The charge is ridiculous on the face, he says, and he thinks the presentation of the memorial to have been the work of some person acting under a misapprehension or on some misinformation. The board of censors, the minister explained, is a peculiar Chinese institution whose personnel are the eyes and ears of the emperor and its members have the privilege of memorializing the throne when they have reason to believe public matters require it. The members, however, have not access to the official records, but depend on the newspapers and on other sources of information as the basis for their charges.

There has been some talk of building a new Chinese legation quarters in Washington recently, but Minister Wu declined to make any statement touching his intentions in that direction.

OMAHA HURRICANE.

Buildings Unroofed, a Church Wrecked and Wires Down.

Omaha, Neb., March 11.—A storm from the northwest swept through the northern portion of Omaha early to-day. Light rain and hail were followed by a veritable hurricane, which did a great amount of damage. Wires were blown down, windows shattered, several buildings unroofed and sidewalks torn up. Five skylights, each weighing more than 500 pounds were blown down at the Coliseum building. The Monmouth Park M. E. church, at Thirty-Fourth street and Larimore avenue, was blown to pieces, as was the building at 2218 Cumming street, occupied by the Rutherford marble works.

The room at 2410 and 2412 Cuming street was blown to the street. At the same time a bolt of lightning struck the flat at 2410 Cumming, shattering the rear portion of the building.

A row of flats across the street from the Coliseum was badly damaged. So far as known no one was seriously injured.

The effects of the storm were made more apparent with the break of dawn, and it is now known that half a hundred buildings were damaged more or less. Cuming street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fourth street north of Cuming are strewn with debris from damaged buildings, signs and fences. Nobody is thought to have been injured but Bicycle Patrolman Dan Baldwin had a narrow escape. The storm struck him before he had dismounted and the force of the wind threw him heavily to the pavement, but he managed to get to a place of safety.

The Coliseum building is the worst wrecked of the larger structures. It was directly in the path of the storm. Nearly all of the skylights are gone and the roof is badly twisted. The high board fence surrounding the building was also carried away. Anderson's match factory, immediately east of the Coliseum, was badly wrecked and a row of five flats across the street were twisted and all the windows torn out.

Five large plate glass windows in Taggart's undertaking parlors, at No. 2224 Cuming street, were blown out, and the furniture and interior were wrecked.

The storm created considerable excitement for a short time and aroused the entire population in the north part of the city, who thought the town was in the grasp of a real twister.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

St. Louis, March 5.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company was held yesterday, and 31 directors were elected to serve for three years. The annual report of the president was presented, showing the progress of the work to date.

With few exceptions, all the departments have been organized and are at work with large forces. Construction contracts already given will require the expenditure of over $2,000,000 and the contracts to be let in the next two months will involve the disbursement of about $5,000,000 more.

In the matter of exploitation, commissioners have been sent to Europe, Asia, Australia and South America, and the bureau of press and publicity, since its organization, last July, has distributed in countries where the English language is spoken 3,199,769 pieces of printed matter; in German, 160,000; in Spanish, 148,700; in French, 80,000; in Portuguese, 6,000, and in Italian, 4,500.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Youngstown, March 5.—A mail bag containing invoices and checks of the American Steel Hoop company amounting to $20,000, which had been left at the Lake Shore station to be sent out, was found in a box car in the Lake Shore yards yesterday. The letters had been opened and the checks taken. Payment has been stopped.

MONEY - MAKING SECRETS - FREE

If you want to increase your salary or income you should have a copy of our new free book. It is full of money-making secrets. It tells you how to learn to control and direct the minds of others; how to develop personal magnetism and wield it with mighty force; how to strengthen your will power and memory. It will put you on the road to success no matter how much hard luck you may have encountered. It is **absolutely free.** Just send your name and address, no money. You will get a copy by return mail, postpaid, together with private helpful information for you personally. Write now before it slips your mind. It means much to you. Address **American College of Sciences,** Department T A 13, 420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gormand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach, it is claimed, also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important elements of digestion; some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap Cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

WOULD CONCILIATE.

The Pope Wishes Delegate Sbarretti to be Judicious in the Philippines.

New York, March 11.—When the pope received Monsignor Sbarretti, Monday, before the departure of the latter for the Philippines, he urged him to make every effort to work with and conciliate the Americans, for whom, including President Roosevelt himself, says the Rome correspondent of the Tribune, the papal government had received such evident marks of friendliness.

The words of the pointiff are the more important, since he has recently received many warm petitions from the friars and their protectors urging him to maintain their moral and material supremacy in the Philippines and recommending him especially to prevent their removal.

Several cardinals consider that if Washington insists, the friars must ultimately be gradually withdrawn.

BISHOP SPALDING DEAD.

Erie, Pa., March 10.—Bishop Spalding, of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Denver, Col., died yesterday, at the home of his son, in this city, of pneumonia, aged 75 years.

[John Franklin Spalding became missionary bishop of Colorado in 1873, being consecrated in Erie, on December 31, of that year. He was born in Belgrade, Me., August 25, 1828. He graduated at Bowdoin college in 1853 and at the Episcopal Theological seminary in New York in 1857. He was ordained deacon in Portland, Me., July 8, 1857, and priest in Gardiner, Me., July 14, 1858. He was a missionary in Old Town, Me., for two years, was rector of St. George's church, Lee, Mass., 1859-60, and was afterward in Providence. He went to Erie, Pa., in April, 1862, as rector of St. Paul's church, where he stayed until elected bishop.]

Bishop Spalding was the author of "A Devotional Manual," "The Church and Its Apostolic Ministry," several tracts and numerous published sermons and addresses.

Denver, Col., March 10.—The matter of succession to Bishop Spalding, of the Episcopal diocese of Colorado, who died on Sunday, at Erie, Pa., is already settled by the rules of the church. Rev. Chas. S. Olmsted having been elected coadjutor last January. The affairs of the diocese will be administered by the standing committees of the church until May 1, when Mr. Olmsted will be consecrated bishop. He is at present rector at St. Asaph's church at Bala, Pa.

THE SALA CLAIM.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, March 6.—United States Minister William F. Powell, who has just returned here from the United States, is using his good offices in order to bring about a settlement of the Sala claim for $50,000 cash, and is also endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the affairs of the Santo Domingo Improvement company, of New York. The negotiations have a fair prospect of being successful.

Sala was a Frenchman who loaned money and supplied munitions of war to the late President Hercaux, of Santo Domingo, amounting in the aggregate to about $50,000. After the death of Hereaux, the existing Santo Domingo government recognized the claim but has since shown a disposition to repudiate it. Sala died leaving his claim to his wife, who is an American and a resident of New York, hence the state department about a year and a half ago undertook to prosecute it. Mr. Powell has not been instructed to demand a settlement, but simply to use his good offices with the state of Santo Domingo to effect that and other claims of Americans.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

New York, March 8.—Announcement was made yesterday that there had been organized in this city an association to promote southern education, to be known as the general education board and that more than a million dollars had been placed at the disposal of the board of trustees. The underlying principle of the association is stated to be the recognition of the fact that the people of the southern states are earnestly engaged in the promotion of public education, and that in this effort they should receive generous aid; and to this end, and in pursuance of this and kindred objects, the association will seek gifts, large and small, from those in sympathy with its plans.

MERGER SUIT FILED

Bill in Equity Against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

St. Paul, Minn., March 11.—A bill in equity was filed here late yesterday in the circuit court of the United States, by direction of Attorney General Knox, in the case of the United States, complainant, against the Northern Securities company, the Great Northern Railway company, the Northern Pacific Railway company and others, defendants, to test the legality of the alleged combinations or merger of the two roads and others named in the bill. The action is brought under the act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust act.

After reciting the fact that the Northern Securities company is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey; that the Great Northern railway was organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, and the Northern Pacific railway under the laws of Wisconsin, and that the two last-named companies are common carriers doing an interstate business, and that these companies at and prior to the doing of the acts complained of, owned and operated two separate, independent, parallel, and competing lines of railway aggregating over 5,500 miles in length, the petition goes on to say that they "Were the only transcontinental lines of railway extending across the northern tier of states west of the great lakes, from the great lakes and Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and were then engaged in active competition with one another for freight and passenger traffic among the several states of the United States, and between such states and foreign countries, each system connecting at its eastern terminals, not only with lines of railway, but with lake and river steamers to other states and to foreign countries, and at its western terminals with seagoing vessels to other states, territories and possessions of the United States and to foreign countries.

The petition recites the failure of the attempt of the Great Northern to purchase control of the Northern Pacific in 1896 when the mortgage was foreclosed, the acquiring of control of the Burlington by both roads, and says, "James J. Hill and his associates, owning a controlling interest in the Great Northern and J. P. Morgan and his associates, owning or controlling a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific company, entered into an unlawful combination or conspiracy to effect a virtual consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems and to place a restraint upon all competitive interstate and foreign trade by the following means:

"A holding corporation to be called the Northern Securities company was to be formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $40,000,000, to which, in exchange for its own capital stock, upon a certain basis and at a certain rate, was to be turned over and transferred the capital stock or a controlling interest in the capital stock of each defendant railway company.

"In this manner the individual stockholders of these two independent and competing railway companies were to be eliminated and a single common stockholder—the Northern Securities company—was to be substituted, the interest of the individual stockholders in the property and franchises of the two companies was to terminate, being thus converted into an interest in the property and franchises of the Northern Securities company. The individual stockholders of the Northern Pacific company were no longer to hold an interest in the property or draw their dividends from the earnings of the Northern Pacific system and the individual stockholders of the Great Northern Railway company were no longer to hold an interest in the property or draw their dividends from the earnings of the Great Northern system, but having ceased to be stockholders in the railway corporations, both were to draw their dividends from the earnings of both systems, collected and distributed by the holding corporations. In this manner, by making the stockholders of each system jointly interested in both systems, and by practically pooling the earnings of both systems for the benefit of the former stockholders of each, and by vesting the selection of the directors and officers of each system in a common body, to-wit:

"The holding corporation, with not only the power but the duty to pursue a policy which would promote the interests, not of one system at the expense of the other, but of both at the expense of the public, all inducement for competition between the two systems was to be removed, a virtual conclusion effect and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by the two systems as independent competitors, established, in further pursuance of the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid, and solely as an instrumentality through which to effect the purposes thereof, on or about the 14th day of November, 1901, the Northern Securities company was organized by the selection of a board of directors and the selection of a president, James J. Hill, and other officers."

The petition then recites that the stocks of the roads interested were assigned to the Northern Securities company and gives the method of issuing new securities in their place.

The petition prays that the Northern Securities company be perpetually enjoined from purchasing, voting, etc., any of the shares of the capital stock of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern companies, and that a mandatory injunction may issue requiring the Northern Securities company to recall and cancel any certificates of stock issued by it in purchase of or in exchange for any of the shares of the capital stock of either of the said railway companies; surrendering in return therefor the certificates of stock in the respective railway companies in lieu of which they were issued. It is also asked that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from in any manner recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner of their capital stock, etc.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

Germany Is Satisfied and Her War Fleet Leaves La Guayara.

Berlin, March 11.—The dispute between Germany and Venezuela is nearing a settlement. The terms of this settlement are, as yet, a foreign office secret. They are, however, satisfactory to Germany and Venezuela has apparently yielded without Germany's having made any direct threat, or having to do anything like sending an ultimatum.

It is believed that as a last condition prior to his acceptance of Germany's requests, the president of Venezuela, General Castro, said he could not submit easily to these requests while a German fleet was anchored in his principal harbor. Consequently the German squadron at La Guayara is now dispersing. The flagship of the squadron, the cruiser Vineta, has been ordered to the coasts of Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Suffolk will ascend the Mason, and the only vessel to remain at La Guayara will be the little cruiser Gazelle.

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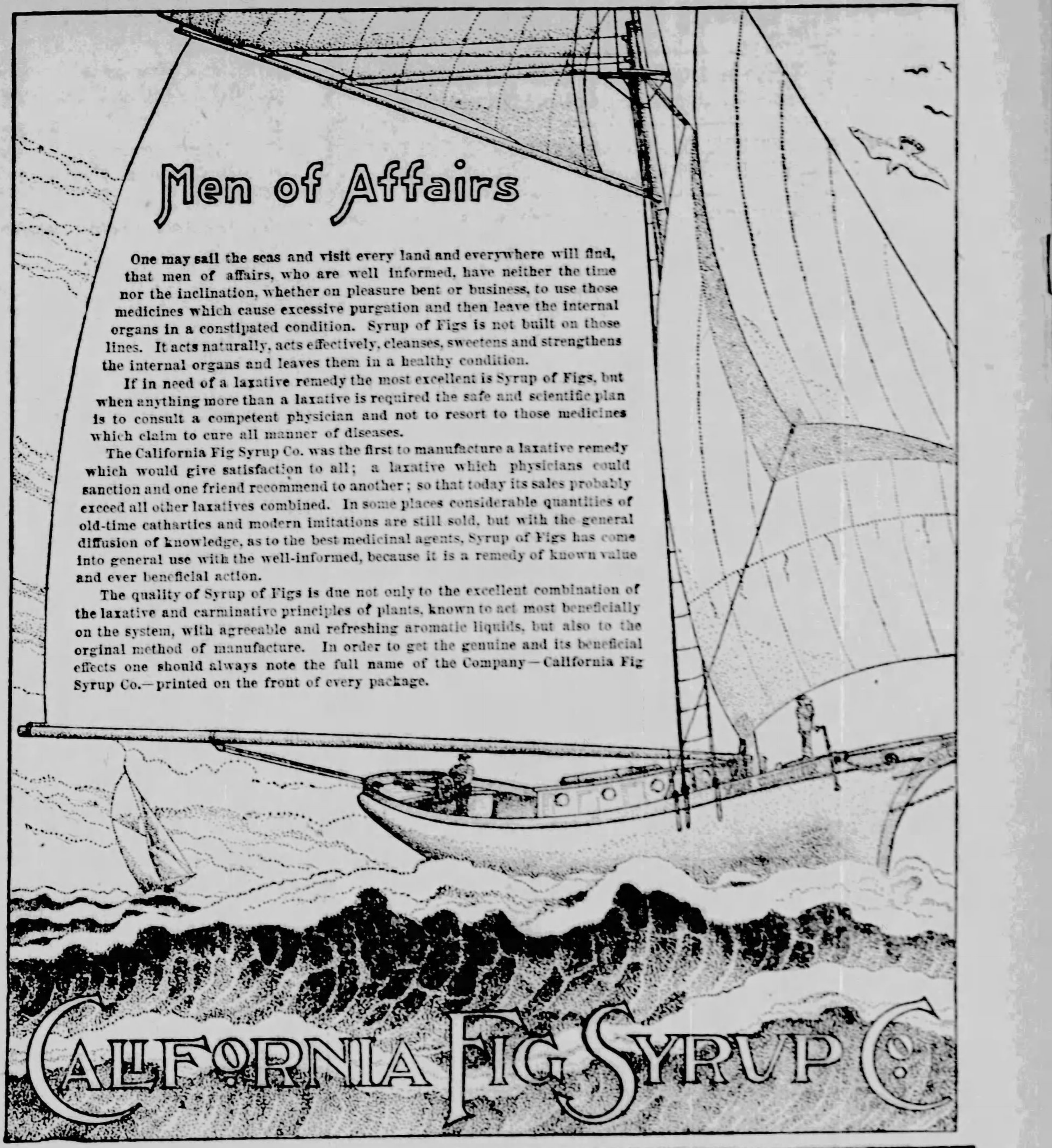
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION



SENDING MORE MEN

Lord Roseberry Declares That England Will Remain Steadfast Through Present Troubles.

London, March 11.—Expressions of steadfastness have to-day succeeded those of humiliation, which were universally heard here yesterday, on the publication of the news of Gen. Methuen's disaster. There is little disposition to minimize the incident, but everywhere is heard the determination to maintain the tradition that blows serve to strengthen and stiffen British resolution.

Lord Rosebery struck the popular note to-day in a speech before the Glasgow students. He admitted that it was heartbreaking, after all the expenditure of life, time and money, but he added:

"It will not dishearten us. We have got to see this thing through. We must take the blows which fortune deals us with equanimity, showing ourselves worthy of better fortunes."

Lord Rosebery expressed the hope that more prosperous times were in store, and that in the future "it would be our proud memory that when our country passed through the storm we did not for a moment flinch, and were not for a moment dismayed."

Reports from the continent that the defeat of Gen. Methuen was followed up by another fight, also favorable to the Boers, occasion some anxiety, owing to the absence of news from Gen. Grenfell's column of 1,300 men, which left Klerksdorp to join Gen. Methuen. It is thought that, possibly, Gen. Delarey may have attacked Grenfell.

The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, when asked, in the house of commons to-day what steps had been taken, in view of the success of the Boers against Gen. Methuen, to send Lord Kitchener reinforcements, said 6,000 yeomanry would be immediately embarked, with large drafts of cavalry and infantry. Lord Kitchener would be given all the assistance he asked for.

Boers Here Take Heart Again.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, March 11.—The capture of Methuen by the Boers has set the Boer organization sin this country going all along the line. They have many representatives and institutions for the collection and use of money. They began with a lively cabling to England that funds were forthcoming to carry on certain work there. Those who have been protesting against New Orleans as the base of supplies for the British army have taken renewed courage and will try to bring the matter to the attention of Congress in a new way.

Boers Do Not Ask for Intervention.

Washington, March 11.—C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wolmarans, the Boer delegates in this country, had a talk with President Roosevelt to-day at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting. They will leave for Europe about the 20th.

In the course of their interview they stated that they desired to particularly make known that they neither asked for, desired, nor expected intervention on the part of this country or any other country.

GOLD FOR CHICKENS.

Chicago, March 6.—Nuggets of gold, weighing from a quarter of an ounce to an ounce, were found in the crops of chickens and ducks in South Water street market yesterday. The fowl were shipped from Fiefield, Wis., a little town on the Wisconsin Central railway. The ducks and chickens were received by a commission merchant on South Water street and the discovery of the precious metal was made by his helpers when they slaughtered the fowl.

The commission men express the opinion that there must be gold in considerable quantities about the bottoms near Fiefield. There were three dozen fowl in the lot and in every one of them one or more particles of gold were discovered, 41 pieces in all being found. The aggregate weight of the nuggets is 6½ ounces.

IRON DISCOVERY.

Plattsburg, N. Y., March 7.—The Chateaugay Ore and Iron company has discovered that a vein of iron ore at its mines near Lyon Mountain, N. Y., which it was supposed was thirty feet in thickness, is over seventy feet and extends for six miles, making it one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world. The company has increased its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,750,000, of which amount the Delaware & Hudson company owns $1,400,000, a controlling interest.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Priest Captured by Bandit Soldiery at Jehol.

Pekin, March 10.—Chinese officials are greatly disturbed over the conditions at Jehol (Cheng Te), about 100 miles northeast of Pekin, where bandit soldiery have captured a priest. An official of the foreign office declares that the Russians have already dispatched 500 troops to Jehol from the Manchurian border.

The trouble began over the settlement of claims of native Christians, and it resulted in rioting between the Christians and the non-Christians. Brigands took advantage of these conditions to plunder the country, and the Russian telegraphic connections were incidentally cut.

The foreign office says that the captured priest is a Belgian.

It was reported March 7, from Pekin, that the Chinese court had ordered the immediate release of this priest, in order to forestall the entry of foreign troops into the district of Jehol, which is rich in gold mines.

CHINESE MASSACRES.

Victoria, B. C., March 5.—Reports of two massacres of missionaries in China wer received by the steamer Empress of India, which arived from the Orient yesterday.

In Kansu, Fathers Van Mirhaeghe and Bougaerts were murdered by a band of Chinese, including soldiers, who attacked their mission. The first-named priest was killed instantly by a sword thrust, btu the latter lingered for five days, suffering from terrible wounds. It is stated that the attack was made in revenge for the deposition of the son of Prince Tuan by the empress dowager at the request of the foreign minister. The magistrate of the district, being friendly to foreigners, warned the missionaries, but they were attacked before they could get out of the way.

The other massacre tok place in Kang Shi, Father Julian being attacked while he slept and cruelly murdered. His body was mutilated, both hands being cut off. His two servants were also killed.

The viceroy has sent a troop to hunt for the murderers.

Two princes of a band which had captured two junks in the river and were guarding prisoners taken in the raid, suffered a terrible death.

CHINESE REBELS.

Hong Kong, March 8.—The Kwang-Si rebels have reached Kai Chou, a town eighty miles from Kwong-Chan-Yuan. They surprised the local mandarins, overpowered the garrison and released the prisoners, who joined in the rebellion.

It is reported that the members of the Triad secret society have joined the rebels and are looting and burning villages.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

London, March 10.—In a dispatch dated Shanghai, the correspondent of the Standard says that Chinese merchants coming from Port Arthur declare they have been ordered to remove their families from Port Arthur because preparations were being made there for a war with Japan.

Germany Stands Alone.

London, March 8.—"Only Germany now opposes the restitution of Tien-Tsin to China," says the correspondent of the Times, cabling from Pekin. "The other powers are ready to restore the administration of that city to the Chinese May 1."

ANOTHER EMBASSY.

Vienna, March 8.—A high official here, discussing the decision to raise the mission of Austria-Hungary at Washington to an embassy and the consequent raising of the United States mission at Vienna to an embassy, said:

"Minister McCormick, who has made a particularly favorable impression, would be most acceptable as the first United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary. His efforts to establish good relations between the two countries have contributed to the Austrian-Hungarian initiative in this change, and we expect the best results in the future. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have gained a position in Vinennese society quite unusual in so short a time."

Mormons Active.

Copenhagen, March 6.—The Mormon missionaries propaganda here has become so active that they are distributing literature even within the Danish churches, urging young girls to attend Mormon meetings.

MISSION PROPERTY

In Dispute at Tien Tsin Between French and Americans.

Tien Tsin, March 10.—The mission property here which is in dispute between the French and American consuls is less than two acres in extent. It borders the American mission property and was previously occupied by undesirable Chinamen. The French consul stopped building operations on the disputed property and placed a policeman there. The French flag has not been raised over the property.

The American consul here, James W. Ragsdale, is maintaining a firm attitude and does not believe serious developments to be likely. The affair is in the hands of the French and American ministers at Pekin.

The English Methodist mission of London, the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and the American Methodist mission all have property within the extra concession claimed by the French in June, 1900. Since that time the American missions have purchased the adjoining piece of property. The French now claim this latter property and have been collecting rents and levying taxes thereon. Mr. Ragsdale protested against such actions and caused American flags to be hoisted over the property in question.

SMUGGLED RIFLES IN.

Victoria, B. C., March 5.—The Manila American, copies of which have just been received, says it has very good reasons for believing that recently a vessel flying the German flag landed Mauser rifles on the coast of Batangas for the use of the insurgents. It is said that the shipment comprised 70 cases, or about 1,400 rifles, with ammunition.

The vessel, which was seen hovering about the coast of Mindoro for several days, finally dropped up to Batangas, almost within cannonshot of Manila, and later disappeared. About the same time a cargo of arms was landed. The destination of these weapons, the American says, can be readily imagined. The rifles can be bought in Germany and Japan for something like $13 Mexican, and they readily command $50 gold on being delivered to the insurgent commanders.

In view of the existence of numerous recruiting stations in the district of Manila itself, the American believes these importations are serious.

CONGRATULATING THE POPE.

Rome, March 7.—The pope has received a number of extraordinary missions sent to congratulate him on his jubilee. They brought costly gifts and autograph letters from the heads of the states they represented. Emperor William sent a porcelain clock. His holiness in thanking the German envoy referred to the friendship existing between Germany and the vatican and said he congratulated himself on the good relations existing between Emperor William and his Catholic subjects.

Cholera in Arabia.

Constantinople, March 7.—Cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Medina. One hundred and ten deaths from the disease have occurred.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Monongahela, Pa., March 6.—An explosion occurred shortly before noon in the Catsburg mine and two men were seriously burned. Many other men are reported entombed in the mine, which is burning furiously and it is fared that all are dead.

From what can be learned, John Hager, a machinist, went into the mine at noon or shortly before it, and placed his safety lamp in one of the room entrances. At least a score of men were with him and just as Hager put the lamp in the opening, a terrific explosion followed. All the men were knocked down by the force of the explosion and many of them rendered insensible. Hager was stunned for a minute but as soon as he regained consciousness he crawled over the prostrate forms of the men and succeeded in getting to the mouth. He was followed by James Turnan. Both men were terribly burned about the face and hands.

Despite the fact that Hager was suffering intense pain, he crawled back into the mine and tried to rouse the workmen who were piled on the floor, but without success. He then went back to the opening, and was taken in charge of by a physician.

Possibility of Senator Hanna's candidacy for the Presidency is much discussed in Washington because of opposition to Roosevelt in some congressional circles and the chance that it may grow.

A Chance To Win A Fortune

The Oil Fields of Texas and California Yielding Great Returns to Investors—An Opportunity of a Lifetime.

NORTH AMERICAN CRUDE OIL COMPANY, COMPOSED OF MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION, MAKING GREAT PROGRESS.

A great financier once said: "Vigilance in watching opportunity; tact and doing in seizing opportunity; force and persistence in crowding opportunity to its utmost of possible achievement — these are the martial virtues which must command success." No greater opportunity was ever presented to the American people than the wonderful oil fields of Texas and California. Just think of gushers spouting forth 80,000 barrels of oil per day being a common thing on Spindle Top Heights. An opportunity now presents itself which will undoubtedly make large profits to all who take advantage of it. This great opportunity is the offer of the treasury stock of the North American Crude Oil company at 60 cents per share. There is no investment in the United States to-day which is more certain to bring results than an investment in this company. There is no other oil company in this country with the strength and prospects of the North American Crude Oil company whose stock isn't selling at twice as much.

This company is organized for 1 million dollars, which consists of 1 million shares, par value $1.00 each, ½ million shares of which are set aside as treasury stock. The stock of this company is fully paid and positively non-assessable. The company has acquired the oil rights of 5,000 acres of land upon twenty-year leases in the oil belt in Sonoma, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, California, also having some of the choicest holdings on Spindle Top, Beaumont, Tex., its land being just 200 feet from the famous Beatty gushers. The entire country is familiar with the holdings of this company, and the magnitude of its development work in the two great oil fields gives promise of enormous returns.

This company's well on its California land is down over 600 feet, so close to producing wells that oil in quantities is almost a certainty. It is drilling also on its Spindle Top (Tex.) property, having a well down over 350 feet, which is guaranteed to equal in output any gusher in the field. Arrangements are being made also to market the output of both wells, and as soon as either one "comes in" North American Crude Oil company's stock will go up with a rush. To get it now at 60c per share is the chance of a lifetime.

The directorate of this company are prominent business men and men of national reputation. Their standing is such that it positively guarantees the success of the company. The president is Hon. W. C. Renfrow, ex-governor of Oklahoma, president of the First National bank, Norman, Okla., and a director of American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company, Joplin, Mo.; vice-president is J. J. Swofford, president Swofford Bros., Wholesale Dry Goods house, Kansas City, Mo.; the treasurer is W. A. Rule, cashier National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; the secretary is A. S. Kimberly, treasurer Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.; the general manager is M. F. Brown, well known in financial circles. The directors are Judge Elijah Robinson, attorney National Bank of Commerce and Missouri Pacific R. R.; Fred K. Rule, general manager L. A. Terminal Railroad company, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Sylvester, vice-president K. C., M. & O. R. R.; William Huttig, president Western Sash and Door company; H. N. Strait, president Armourdale National Bank of Commerce, president H. N. Strait Manufacturing company; C. H. Bessent, banker, Norman, Okla.; O. B. Stanton, proprietor Victoria hotel, Kansas City, Lee hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Samuel G. Warner, general passenger agent Kansas City Southern railroad; John B. Jennings, banker, Moberly, Mo., and other strong financial men.

Stocks will be sold in blocks of twenty shares or more. Send on your subscription at once for as many shares as you can afford to purchase. If you wish to know further about the organization, its holdings and possibilities, send your name and address to the general offices of this company, which are 282 Bank of Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo., and you will immediately receive prospectus and full particulars.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

LONG RESIGNS.

W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts, Will Succeed Him.

Washington, March 10.—Secretary Long to-day handed his resignation as secretary of the navy to the President. It is to take effect May 1.

Congressman W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts, has been tendered the navy portfolio and has signified his intention of accepting the place.

This is the third change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Secretary Long submitted his resignation in a graceful letter, it being accepted in one equally felicitious by the President. The change was made complete by the selection of Representative William Henry Moody of the Sixth congressional district of Massachusetts, as Mr. Long's successor in the navy department.

This change has been expected for a long time. Mr. Long has intended to retire at the beginning of the late President McKinley's second term, but he consented to remain until certain lines of policy in which he was involved were more satisfactorily arranged. Then when President Roosevelt succeeded, though anxious to return to private life—for Secretary Long will never again enter public life—a strong feeling of loyalty towards Mr. Roosevelt induced the secretary to defer his retirement until it was convenient for the President to make a change. Recently Mr. Long has been in Massachusetts making arrangements with his old legal connections to re-enter the practice of law, and he has had his house at Hingham put in order for his occupation. When Mr. Long entered the cabinet originally, he was an active member of the firm of Hemingway & Long, a well known legal firm of Boston. He always has maintained a silent connection with the concern, and will again become an active partner.

The correspondence exchanged to-day is as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, March 10, 1902.

"My Dear Mr. President:—Will you accept this as my resignation of the secretaryship of the navy, to take effect on the first day of May next, or sooner, of course, if you shall at any time so wish? It has been to me a delightful service. I leave the official circle of your cabinet, in which my association with you and its members has been so happy, with high appreciation of your administration and with most cordial good wishes for its success and for you personally.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "JOHN D. LONG."

"The President.

"White House, March 10, 1902.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: It is with very sincere regret that I accept your resignation. I shall always count it a privilege, not only to have served with you during the last six months, but to have served under you at the outset of President McKinley's administration. I have seen you in both relations and it has never been my good fortune to be associated with any public man more single minded in his devotion to the public interest.

"Our relations have been not merely official, but also those of personal friendship.

"May all the good fortune you so richly deserve attend you wherever you go.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"To the Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Moody's selection for the post of secretary of the navy was the outcome of an interesting contest. There were no less than half a dozen aspirants, but the struggle finally narrowed down to the two representatives in congress—Mr. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the naval committee of the house, who had the energetic support of his western colleagues, and Mr. Moody, for whom Senator Lodge made the winning fight. It was for a time in doubt whether Mr. Moody would not be placed in some important foreign mission rather than in the navy department, but he preferred to stay at home.

The New Secretary.

Washington, March 10.—Representative Moody's going into the cabinet will give President Roosevelt another minister who is not a politician. Moody is a broad-minded and independent sort of a man, who has but little use for political consideration and knows but little about manipulation of political matters. He is a man of great mental strength, competent as an administrator, but one whose judgment is but little known in house affairs. Moody has long been a close personal friend of President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge and to this fact his appointment is due.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Washington, March 6.—Speaker Henderson and Representative Cannon, of Illinois, called at the White House yesterday and discussed with President Roosevelt the subject of Cuban reciprocity and sentiment thereon in the house.

Active canvassing continued among Republican members preliminary to the third caucus on Cuban reciprocity to be held to-night. The most positive claims were made by those opposed to Representative Payne's 20 per cent reciprocity plan that there was a clear majority against it.

Mr. Payne and his associates did not concede this, however, and expressed the belief that a concession to Cuba ultimately would be granted. It was said in this connection that Speaker Henderson is now favorable to the position taken by the majority on the ways and means committee and that this would exert much influence in shaping the final outcome.

COMING FOR CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 7.—Secretary Root to-day ordered Governor Wood at Havana to come to this city at his earliest convenience for the purpose of conferring with the President and Secretary of War in relation to the necessary steps to be taken for winding up the affairs of the military government in Cuba and the establishment of the Cuban republic. It is believed here that the transfer of government can be effected by May 1. The change in the control of the government does not necessarily mean, it is said, that the United States forces will be withdrawn from the island at that time. The date of the actual transfer of government and the time of the withdrawal of American troops are questions which will be determined after the proposed conference with General Wood.

SIGNED THE BILL.

Washington, March 7.—The President has signed the bill creating a permanent census bureau.

Giant Tree Park.

Washington, March 6.—The House committee on public lands has ordered a favorable report on the bill to acquire the giant tree tract of California. The secretary of the interior is authorized to purchase it for not over $200,000, or to resort to condemnation proceedings.

OVERLAND GOLD MINING CO.

Mines at Sumpter, Oregon.

One hundred acres joining the great California mine. Mines in same vicinity producing from twenty to eighty thousand in gold per month. Others are making money there; why not you? Stock now offered at 25 cents per share of $1.00. Address for full particulars.

F. E. COX, Fiscal Agt., Franklin, Tenn.

NEW BANKING BILL.

Radical Changes Proposed in New Banking Act.

Washington, March 10.—Chairman Fowler, of the House committee on banking and currency, is to introduce today an important financial measure framed by the Republican members of the committee after conferences extending through the last two months. It brings together into one financial measure a number of propositions which have been urged separately heretofore.

Mr. Fowler explains the purpose of the bill as follows:

"To transfer from the government to the banks the responsibility of protecting the necessary gold reserve and the burden of furnishing gold for export, thereby saving our commerce from the destructive apprehensions growing out of raids upon the 'gold in the treasury,' which can now only be replenished by a tax imposed upon the people through the sale of bonds; to provide a currency always responsive and adequate to the demands of trade everywhere and to equalize and lower the average rate of interest in all parts of the United States; to secure for American enterprise and American capital the privileges and opportunities of engaging in international banking under national law, and so lay a foundation upon which to build an American merchant marine; to remove the last vestige of doubt with regard to our standard of value.

"The measure provides for international banking, and a division of banking and currency is established under a board of control, instead of a single individual in the person of the comptroller of the currency as heretofore. The board will consist of three members, whose terms of office are for twelve years, so arranged that only one member will retire every four years.

"If the measure now introduced should become a law, it is confidently believed that the national banks will assume the current redemption in gold coin of one hundred and thirty millions of United States notes. In consideration of the obligations assumed by the national banks they will have the right during the succeeding five years to issue gradually as business may require, an amount of bank notes equal to 60 per centum of their paid up and unimpaired capital; provision being made also for an emergency circulation. As the notes are taken out for circulation the banks will deposit with the government a guarantee fund of 5 per centum of the amount of notes so issued. The national banks hereafter will be required to pay interest on the government deposits at the rate of 1 per centum per annum.

"This 5 per centum guarantee fund and the tax upon the bank notes will be used to protect the bank notes and the excess of such taxes with the interest on the government deposits will be used to pay off the United States notes which the banks assume to currently redeem. It is asserted that the whole one hundred and thirty millions of United States notes, which the banks have assumed to currently redeem, will be paid off in thirty years out of the taxes collected on circulation and interest paid by the banks upon government deposits.

"The United States will be divided into clearing house districts to facilitate the current redemption of the bank notes, so that the amount of notes outstanding at any time always will be co-ordinated with the amount of trading to be done, precisely as checks and drafts reflect the amount of commercial work being carried on.

"By and with the consent of the board of control, banks may have more than one place for doing business, being authorized to establish themselves in the various cities of the country. No bank note of a denomination less than $10 will be issued and the secretary of the treasury shall not issue a silver certificate of a denomination greater than $5; and thereafter, upon the presentation to him of one hundred silver dollars or any multiple thereof and a demand for their redemption, shall exchange gold coin for the same."

MISS ALICE NOT TO GO.

Washington, March 8.—It was learned last night that the reason why Miss Roosevelt will not attend the coronation of King Edward VII is because it has been found practically impossible for her to go simply as a young American girl, traveling privately in the household of Special Ambassador Reid. Notwithstanding, it was stated she would not go to London as daughter of the President, but simply as Miss Roosevelt, it was learned that London court circles were considering seriously the question of the status she would occupy in all coronation functions.

When Miss Roosevelt's status became a matter of international discussion the President first considered the advisability of cancelling the visit, but not until it was found that an invitation to visit the emperor and empress of Germany was on the way to America, was it decided, that in view of the extreme youth of Miss Roosevelt and the international conditions, as well as courtesies she would be called on to meet, the English visit and all its delights would have to be relinquished.

M'LAURIN'S AMENDMENT.

Washington, March 8.—Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, yesterday gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the ship subsidy bill intended to prevent the officials of the United States from receiving any benefit of the enactment of the proposed law. The amendment requires that 50 names of all members of firms and stockholders of all corporations, whether owners of subsidized ships or contractors to build the same, shall be made public. It then proceeds as follows:

No senator or representative of the President of the United States or judge of any court of the United States, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract under this act or in any corporation having a contract under this act, or directly or indirectly receive any money or thing of value or worth under the provisions of this act, or be directly or indirectly interested in any corporation or vessel which is a beneficiary under this act.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Washington, March 5.—"The probability is that Australia will soon again head the list of the world's gold producers," says Consul General Gray, at Melbourne, Australia, in a report dated January 11, which has been made public at the state department. The official figures of the gold production of the commonwealth for 1901, submitted by the consul general, show a total of 4,333,681 ounces, as compared with 4,177,890 for 1900. West Australia and New Zealand showed increased yields, bringing the total nearly up to that of 1899, which was the banner year for gold in Australia.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

MAINE CREW

Have No Claim on Spain for Injuries Received.

Washington, March 6.—The Spanish treaty claims commission to-day handed down a decision against the claimants for deaths and injuries received by officers and seamen in the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

The commission holds that "individual claims of citizens of one nation may arise against the government of another nation for redress of injuries to persons or property which such citizens may have sustained from such government or any of its agents. But such individual claims do not arise in favor of the officers and seamen of a ship of war, who receive, in the line of duty, injuries to their persons for which a foreign government is responsible. The claim against the foreign government is wholly national, and all injuries to such officers and seamen are merged in the national injury, and they can look only to their own government for such remuneration as it may choose to give to them."

PROPER PROTECTION

For the President Against Anarchists and Other Assassins.

Washington, March 6.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today consideration was begun of the bill providing for the protection of the President of the United States.

Mr. Bacon (Georgia), a member of the judiciary committee, then discussed the bill for protection of President; he thought it was a very grave question and did not believe the measure ought to be passed without amendment. In view of the recent calamity which had befallen the nation in the assassination of President McKinley the subject of the pending was a difficult one to discuss. He paid a high tribute to President McKinley, saying that he was the most "amiable, courteous and pleasant man I have ever met in high station," and from him he personally always had received the kindest consideration.

Mr. Bacon believed that the proposed law was unnecessary and did not provide a more certain punishment for the assassin than was provided now in the state laws. The world, he insisted, was not large enough for the criminal to get beyond the reach of the law and there was no place secret enough in which to hide himself from avenging justice. He urged that the bill indicated that there was not sufficient reliance upon the criminal laws of the several states.

Mr. Depew (N. Y.) pointed out that in the state laws there was no differentiation between the assassination of the President of the United States than any other person, and that an attempted assassination was not punishable in any state. This the bill provided.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) suggested, too, that some states had laws against capital punishment.

Mr. Bacon, continuing, said the bill involved the right and propriety for the Federal government to enforce a law within a state different from any law on the statute books of the state. So far as the anarchist was concerned, the death penalty was not a deterrent argument against the crime of assassination, as the anarchist was willing to sacrifice his own life.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) interrupted to say that the pending bill was proper, because the assassination of the President was an interruption of the government and it was vitally important to the government that such interruption should not occur.

Mr. Bacon urged that the bill at least ought to be amended in accordance with his proposition already offered, so that it should be shown that the crime was committed against the President, "because of his official position, or for the purpose of destroying the government or impairing the execution of its constitutional powers."

BOER REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, March 5.—Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer representatives, who came to the United States from Europe for the purpose of conferring with the secretary of state, have accomplished their purpose. They were received by Mr. Hay at 11 o'clock this forenoon. It was distinctly understood that the Boers were to be received as private citizens and not in any official capacity. Secretary Hay talked to them freely, with this understanding.

The principal object of the delegates was to induce the United States government to do something to terminate the present bloody struggle in South Africa. They were not very specific as to what they wanted, and apparently would be satisfied with almost anything from intervention direct to a simple tender of the good offices on the part of the United States.

The secretary of state heard them attentively, and promised to consider their representations and to do whatever he could to ameliarate the conditions in South Africa. But he pointed out that the President was the prime authority in such matters, and he recommended that the Boers see Mr. Roosevelt and ascertain his views. This they agreed to do, and they will be received at the White House in the same unofficial capacity.

Later in the day, Messrs. Wolmerans and Wessels, accompanied by Dr. Frederick Mueller, of the Orange Free State, called at the White House.

They were received by President Roosevelt in the library, and remained with him about fifteen minutes. They called as private citizens and not in their official capacity as Boer representatives. Mr. Roosevelt listened attentively to what they had to say, and then informed them that this government cannot and will not interfere in the struggle.

IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Washington, March 10.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the Illinois anti-trust statute to be unconstitutional, because of the provision of the law exempting agricultural products and live stock from the operations of the law. The decision was rendered in the case of Thomas Connelly and others against the Union Sewer Pipe Company of Ohio, and was delivered by Justice Harlan.

ALICE ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

Washington, March 10.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, with several friends and accompanied by a maid, left here last night for a visit to General and Mrs. Leonard Wood at Havana, going by rail to Florida. Miss Harriet Blaine Beale and Captain Beale were also of the party. Miss Roosevelt expects to return to Washington the latter part of the month.

PRINCE SAILED.

Henry Too Tired to Make Farewell Calls.

New York, March 11.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who went on board the Deutschland about 1 o'clock this morning, after the gala performance in his honor at the Irving Place theatre, spent a quiet morning on the steamship. It had been planned that the prince would make several farewell visits, but it was said this morning that he felt the need of rest and that the leave-takings would take place on the Deutschland. Those who were expected to call were German Ambassador Von Holleben, Rear Admiral Evans, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Col. Bingham, Commander Cowles, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Karl Buenz, the German consul general at New York, and the mayor of New York.

The police of Hoboken made extra precautions to keep in order the large crowds which gathered in the hope of seeing the prince before the Deutschland sailed.

The time set for the steamer to leave her pier was 3:30 p. m.

Prince Henry breakfasted at 8:30 o'clock with the members of his suite and Capt. Albers, of the Deutschland. During the breakfast, the band played German and American airs. After breakfast Prince Henry promenaded the deck of the Dtueschland, smoking a cigaret, and while he was doing this the life-saving drill signal was sounded aboard the big freighter Pretoria, moored a few paces away. In a twinkling after the alarm was blown, the lifeboats were freed and made ready for launching. This was followed by a fire drill, and in less than five minutes after the alarm was given a dozen streams of water were pouring over the side of the vessel. The prince was interested in the exhibition, and said the response to the calls was very prompt.

Several members of the prince's party went this morning to Elizabethport, N. J., to visit the Nixon shipbuilding yards.

TIDAL WAVES.

Many Lives Lost on the Central American Coast.

San Francisco, March 11.—The Pacific Mail company's steamer Newport, from Central American and Mexican ports, brings details of a recent disaster between La Libertad and a point 30 miles north of Acajutla.

Without a moment's warning a terrific tidal wave burst over all the length of the coast and when the Newport sailed for San Francisco it was said that 53 bodies had already been recovered and buried. No possible estimate of the full loss of life could be made.

The wave went entirely over the barriers that had been built along the coast, swept the towns of La Libertad and Acajutla, carrying away the fresh water pumps of the latter place.

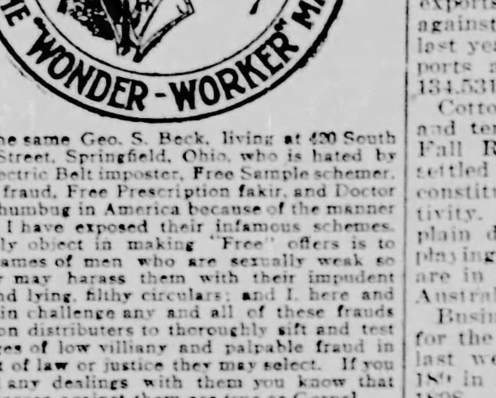
"There seems to have been not the slightest warning of the disaster," said the officers of the Newport. "The only thing that will account for it is some terrific volcanic eruption far out at sea. The wave rolled in like a mountain and there was not a break to it until it struck the beach, when it swept over the embankments, covering them to a height of four or five feet, completely inundating the whole coast and almost wiping out all the small buildings in La Libertad and Acajutla. When we left the work of rescuing the remains had only just begun, while nothing at all had been done in the way of repairing the damage except replacing the fresh water plant."

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low villiany and palpable fraud in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper**, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of **your** friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

50% ADVANCE IN STOCK 50%

CHICAGO-TEXAS OIL SYNDICATE

Incorporated in Texas. Capital Stock $1,000,000, in Shares of 50 cents each. Full Paid and Non-assessable.

NOW HAS TWO OF THE BEST WELLS ON SPINDLE-TOP

ONE 80,000 BARRELS, ONE 60,000 BARRELS PER DAY

GUSHER NO. 2 has already been Connected with a 37,500 barrel Steel Storage Tank and Loading Racks. The First Installment of Tank Cars Has Been Purchased by the Syndicate to Market Its Own Oil.

WHAT THIS SYNDICATE NOW OFFERS:

Two Magnificent Gushers. Capacity 140,000 Barrels Per Day—Ample Marketing Facilities—20 Acres of Tankage Ground—1000 ft. of Railroad Frontage—437 Acres of the Choicest Oil Land in the Texas Field

Honest, Efficient, Aggressive Business Management.

The Very Best Oil Stock Now Offered for Sale—Everything Necessary for Complete Success—Plenty of Oil—Facilities for Reaching the World's Market, and the Best Possible Management. Before Dividends Begin and the Price Goes Up You Have an Opportunity to

GET IN ON THE ORIGINAL GROUND FLOOR

In Lots of 100 Shares and Upwards a Limited Amount of this Stock will be Sold at

50 CENTS PER SHARE.

THE PRICE OF THIS STOCK WILL VERY SOON ADVANCE TO 75c PER SHARE. It may be withdrawn from the market entirely.

Officers and Directors:

President—W. C. MOORE, Houston, Texas (Prest. Moore-Cortes Canal Co.)
Treasurer—O. C. DREW, Houston, Tex. (Cash'r Planters & Mech. Nat. Bk.)
Hon. WM. E. MASON, United States Senator from Illinois.
PERRY A. HULL, Master in Chancery, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.
S. R. PERRYMAN, Attorney, Houston, Texas.

Bank References:

Chicago National Bank, Chicago.
Coal and Iron National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
Planters' and Mechanics' National Bank, Houston.
First National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.

Send all remittances for stock, requests for full prospectus and other information to

$50.00 Buys 100 Shares	$250.00 Buys 500 Shares
$75.00 Buys 150 Shares	$500.00 Buys 1000 Shares
$100.00 Buys 200 Shares	$1000.00 Buys 2000 Shares
$200.00 Buys 400 Shares	$2500.00 Buys 5000 Shares

FIDELITY TRUST & INVESTMENT CO.
Dept. B, New England Building.
CLEVELAND - - - OHIO.
MEMBERS BEAUMONT OIL EXCHANGE.

MISS STONE.

A Second Demand for Repayment of the Ransom.

Constantinople, March 10.—The American legation here has presented to the porte the second note referring to the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone. In this note it is pointed out that as Miss Stone was captured the ransom paid, and the prisoners delivered in Turkey, the brigands must be within the Turkish frontier and should therefore be captured.

The note denies that the authorities were ever required to lessen their vigilance on the frontier and asserts that only the movements of troops in the interior were interfered with.

WANT OFFICER HUSBANDS.

New York, March 7.—Lieutenant B. Van Schaick, who recently returned from the Philippines, says, according to a World dispatch from San Francisco, that General Zano, of Cavite, a multimillionaire, has offered to give $500,000 to each American army officer who will marry his daughters.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 8.—Spring trade increases despite serious interruptions in the section adjacent to the Alleghenies caused by floods, snow storms, interrupted telegraphic and mail facilities and crippled railroads. Western and Northwestern advices are of course relatively the best received, and here dry goods, millinery, clothing and kindred lines of spring goods are most active. At leading Eastern markets textiles have felt the quickening of demand, and prices have strengthened in many lines. The strength of textiles generally, but of cotton and cotton goods particularly, is in fact second only to the strength displayed in iron and steel. All available measures of midwinter trade point to exceptional activity despite unfavorable weather conditions. February clearings as a whole, notwithstanding reductions at the metropolis, due to dullness in speculation, are slightly larger than a year ago. Failures are no more numerous, but a few large bank suspensions, due to mismanagement, or worse, have swelled liabilities one-quarter above year ago. Prices have felt the quickening influence in a slight increase in the daily products among provisions, live stock, coal and stock and building materials.

Although there is less apparent tension in iron and steel, the situation is really a remarkable one. Floods and high water have interfered with production, limiting supplies of fuel hampering productive operations, and checking shipments. Most grades of pig iron are higher in prices by from 25 to 50 cents per ton. Finished products are active. Steel rods sell at the highest prices for many months, bar iron is higher, cut nails have advanced and light rails have also been put up. A favorable feature is the settlement of the wage-scale agreement by the tin plate mills.

It has been a narrow market for the cereals, with price changes few and the government crop report of March 10 on supplies in farmers' hands still hanging over the market. Hog products are slightly weaker and speculation has naturally been almost absent.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week, aggregate 4,095,914 bushels, against 3,234,540 last week and 4,229,528 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (thirty-six weeks aggregate 184,262,377 bushels, against 137,478,206 last season. Corn exports aggregate 352,406 bushels, against 312,664 last week and 3,956,137 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 23,471,660 bushels, against 134,531,735 last season.

Cotton goods are very generally strong and tend upward. The outlook in the Fall River print cloth industry is not settled as yet, wage scale differences constituting a menace to continued activity. Woolen goods are fairly active, plain dress goods and overcoatings displaying the most interest. Fine woolens are in limited supply and firmer with Australian grades tending upward.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 178 as against 204 last week, 208 in this week last year, 189 in 1900, and 177 in 1899 and 247 in 1898.

Canadian failures for the week number 23 as against 27 last week and 33 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 11.—Close.—Wheat—Trade has been active on a declining market. Business has been in large volume. May sold as low as 83, but recovered to 83⅝ at the close. Government crop report ignored for weather conditions. Private advices say that stocks are rapidly being reduced, and that prospects are that receipts from now on will be light. The government crop report on wheat was taken as moderately bullish. Figuring the crop at 680,000,000 bushels, the 23 per cent would equal a reserve of 156,400,000 bushels. Considering that the crop is by far the largest in years, this reserve is proportionately small. The market did not respond to the report to any noticeable degree at the opening. Prices were unchanged. A break came before the session had progressed very far. Weather conditions seemed to have more weight than the report. Rains were reported over nearly all the winter wheat belt. The southwest was very bearish, and the markets there were lower. Duluth and Minneapolis had 296 cars, against 363 a year ago. Local receipts were 12 cars, 9 of contract grade, against 50 a year ago. Primary receipts, 430,000, against 578,000 a year ago.

Corn—Last night's government report made the March farm reserve of corn the smallest on record, only 29 per cent, of last year's crop. As that crop has been assumed about 1,360,000,000 bu., the March farm reserve is but 394,400,000 bu., compared with 776,000,000 bu. in March last year. It is a less reserve than was left from the small crops of 1890 or 1894. The crowd took advantage of this bullish news and the opening was strong and independent of wheat. May started ⅛c up at 62⅝c, and July at 63c. There was little interest in the market and this fact together with the weakness in wheat had a depressing influence and prices sagged a trifle, closing only ⅛c up from last night. Primary receipts, 337,000, against 793,000 a year ago. Local receipts, 26 cars, against 24 last year.

Oats—The government report made the farm reserve of oats 30 per cent., equal to only 198,000,000 bu., estimating the last year's crop at 660,000,000 bu. It is the smallest March reserve ever announced, and almost 100,000,000 bu. less than last year. It was expected that there would be a big trade on this bullish report, but there was absolutely no interest in the market and prices did not respond but little to the statistics. Local receipts 15 cars; last year 2 cars.

Clover Seed—The seed market still continues on the down grade. Receipts very large, 1,000 bags to-day; shipments, 1,100 bags. Prices lost from 5 to 7½ cents. Trade dull.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 60¼c; May, 62⅝c; July, 62⅝c.

Oats—Cash, 44⅝c; May, 44⅝c; July, 37c.

Clover seed—Cash and March, $5.30; April, $5.20.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Cash	84¼	..	..	83½	84¼
May	84¼	84¼	83	83⅝	84¼
July	80	80	79½	79⅞	80¼

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
May	77¼	77¼	76¼	76½⅝	77
July	77⅜	77⅜	76½	77	77⅜½
Sept.	77	77⅛	76⅜½	76⅜½	76⅞
Corn—					
May	62¾	62⅞	61⅞	62	61⅞¾
July	62	62⅛	61½	61¾⅞	61½⅝
Sept.	60¼	60¼	59¾	59⅞	59⅞
Oats—					
May	44⅝	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
July	35½	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	35⅜½
Sept.	30¼	30½	30⅛	30⅜½	30¼⅜

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
May	83⅛	83⅛	82	82⅜	82⅞
July	83¼	83¼	82¼	82½	83⅛
Corn—					
May	67½	67⅞	67¼	67⅜	67⅛
July	66½	66½	66⅜	66½	66¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
May	83¼	83¼	81⅞	82¼⅜	83⅜¼
July	76⅝	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞	76¼⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	73⅝	74⅛
July	..	..	..	74⅞	75⅛¼

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	75¼	75⅝
July	..	..	..	76¼	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 10 Close.
Pork—					
May	$15.22	$15.35	$15.20	$15.35	$15.25
July	15.42	15.50	15.40	15.50	15.42
Lard—					
May	9.40	9.42	9.37	9.40	9.37
July	9.50	9.55	9.47	9.50	9.47-50
Sept.	9.62	9.65	9.62	9.65	9.60
Ribs—					
May	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.35
July	8.47	8.50	8.47	8.50	8.47
Sept.	8.60	8.62	8.60	8.62	8.60

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, March 11.—Noon.—Money on call nominally at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange about steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝@4.87¾ for demand, and at $4.84⅞@4.85⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85½. Bar silver, 54⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43½c.

New York, March 11.—Wall Street.—The support extended to American stocks in the London market had a strengthening effect on the local dealings at the opening and there was no trace of yesterday's late selling movement. International stocks showed fractional improvements, particularly Pennsylvania and St. Paul. Colorado & Southern and Manhattan were pushed up sharply, but Reading showed heaviness on apprehension regarding the labor outlook. The general market was quite active and decidedly firm.

Large buying orders were distributed in some of the low priced specialties and when they bounded up strongly many high priced stocks sympathized. Standard railroad stocks, however, did not respond to any extent, and there was some pressure against Missouri Pacific and the coalers, which kept the generally active list within their own limits. Advances elsewhere reached from 1 to 2¾, including Colorado & Southern, the 2d pfd., Wisconsin Central stocks, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical stocks, Des Moines and Fort Dodge, St. Joseph & Grand Island, Chicago Terminal pfd., Northwestern, Colorado Fuel, People's Gas and Pacific Mail.

The announcement of $1,250,000 gold would be transferred to San Francisco through the sub-treasury to finance the street railway deal started a general selling movement which cancelled or largely reduced the gains. The usual market leaders all yielded below yesterday's close, and Missouri Pacific and Erie 1st pfd. lost a point. Business was very active on the decline. Toward noon the selling decreased and there were some fitful rallies. Chicago Terminal pfd. was pushed up anew to 37¾, the common stock and Cotton Oil pfd. also rising a point. Amalgamated Copper was lifted a point over last night and People's Gas 1½. The market became very dull at the rally. Bonds were steady.

The general market was practically inert and only obscure specialties moved. American Cotton Oil gained 1½ and the pfd. 2, and Mexican Central rose a point. There was a drop of 3½ in Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pfd. and Detroit Southern pfd., Manhattan Beach, American Snuff, American Smelting pfd., Westinghouse Electric and American Agricultural Chemical lost 1 to 2 points.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Smelters	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46¼
Am. Sg. Rfig. Co.	126⅞	127½	126	127⅛
Atchison	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅞
Atchison pfd.	96¼	96⅜	95⅞	96¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅝
Am. Can Co.	14¾	15	14½	14⅝
Anaconda	32⅝	33	32½	33
Amal. Copper	68	69¼	68	68⅞
Balt. & Ohio	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞	104
B'lyn R. Trans.	63⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63½
Canada South.	87½	....	....	87⅞
Canadian Pac.	112⅞	113¼	112¾	112⅞
Chicago Term.	18	19¼	18	18⅞
Chicago G. W.	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24⅛
Clover Leaf	22½	....	....	22
Clover Leaf pfd.	40¼	....	....	39⅞
Con. Tob. 4's	65½	....	....	65
Colorado Fuel	94	94	92½	93¼
Colorado South	27½	28⅞	27?	27⅞
Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	....	....	45⅞
C. I. L. com	62	63¼	62	63¼
Erie com	36⅞	36½	35⅞	36
General Electric	298½	....	....	298½
Glucose	45	....	....	45
Hocking	68	....	....	68
Hocking pfd	83⅞	....	....	83⅞
Int. Silver	7⅞	....	....	7⅞
Louis. & Nash.	103½	103½	103¼	103⅞
Leather	11⅞	....	....	11⅞
Leather pfd	82	....	....	82
Lead	17	....	....	17
Manhattan	129¼	129½	128⅞	128⅞
Mex. Central	29½	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞
Mo. Pac.	98	98⅞	98⅞	97⅞
Mo., K. & T.	53¼	....	....	53⅞
N. Y. Cent.	162⅞	162⅞	161½	161½
N. & W. com.	56¼	..	..	56⅞
Ont. & West.	32¼	32⅞	32	32
Penna.	151½	151½	150⅞	151
Pac. Mail	48¾	48⅞	48	48⅞
People's Gas com.	99½	101⅞	99½	101¼
Reading com.	52½	53	52⅞	52⅞
Rock Island	167	168½	167	168
Rep. I. & S. C.	17½	18⅛	17½	17⅞
Rep. pfd.	72½	73	72½	72½
So. Ry.	32⅞	..	..	32⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	95⅞	95¼	95	95
St. Paul	163⅝	163⅝	162⅞	162¼
Southern Pacific	63¾	64¼	63½	64
St. L. San F., com.	69¼	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛
St. L. S. W.	25	....	....	25
Tenn. Coal and Iron	68⅝	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Union Pacific	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific, pfd.	87	....	....	86⅞
U. P. conv. 4's	105⅞	....	....	106⅞
U. S. Steel	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42
U. S. Steel, pfd.	94¼	....	....	93⅞
Wabash, com.	23⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23
Wabash, pfd.	41⅞	42½	41¼	41⅞
Wab. Deb. B's	73¼	72⅞	72⅞	72
Western Union	90⅞	90⅞	90½	90⅞
Wis. Central	21⅞	23½	21½	23½
Wis. Central, pfd.	43	45¼	43	45¼
E. & T. H.	71	72⅞	71	72⅞
Locomotive	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32
Linseed, pfd.	55½	....	....	55½

LIVE STOCK.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, March 11.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.00@6.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.50@4.90; common, $2.75@4.25; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders scare and active, $2.75@4.25. Milch cows active at $25@50; calves active at $5@7. Sheep and lambs active and higher; prime lambs, $6.00@6.15; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs, light receipts, mixed quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.10@6.20; yorkers, $5.95@6.05; pigs, $5.75@5.85; roughs, $5.00@5.50; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, March 11.—Cattle receipts 4,000; steers steady; cow strong. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7.00; poor to medium, $4.00@6.30; stockers and feeders $2.50@5.25; cows, $1.25@5.50; heifers, $2.50@5.65; canners, $1.25@2.50; bulls, $2.50@5.00; calves, $3.00@7.00; Texas fed steers, $4.75@5.90.

Hogs receipts to-day, 23,000; left over, 2,800; 5@10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.95@6.40; good to choice heavy, $6.35@6.47½; rough heavy, $6.05@6.25; light, $5.80@6.15; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.35.

Sheep receipts 10,000; steady. Lambs strong. Good to choice wethers, $4.50@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.40; native lambs, $5.00@6.50.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., March 11.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts 5 cars. Hogs receipts 10 cars; market strong. Pigs, $5.90; yorkers, $6.35@6.40; medium heavy, $6.50@6.60. Sheep receipts 10 cars; market steady. Yearlings, yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, March 11.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 29c; prints, creamery, 30c; packing stock, 14@15c; fancy dairy, 18@20c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 16c; at mark, 15c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cabbage—Holland seed, 1½@1¾c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25@30c.

Celery—25@50c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Rhubarb—50c per dozen.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.20@1.30.

Green Onions—Per doz., 15@20c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 75@80c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.00@4.50; per bu., $1.50.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 7@8c; spring chickens, 8@9c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 7½@8c; geese, 7@8c; pigeons, 90c per doz.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@11c; turkeys, 10@14c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@10c; pigeons, $1.25 per dozen.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 11.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Lard astedy; prime western steam, $9.75. Butter—Receipts, 7,400 packages; market firm; state dairy, 20@26c; state creamery, 22@27c; creamery held 18@24c; renovated, 16@22c; factory, 15@21c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,050 packages; market strong; state full cream small early made, 12¾@12⅞c; full cream large early colored, 11½@11¾c; do white, 11½@11¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 18,500 packages; market firm and active; state and Penna., 17c; western at mark, 17c; southern at mark, 16¾c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c; refined quiet, crushed, $5.25; powdered, $4.85; granulated, $4.75. Coffee quiet, No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 34@41c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 11.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 18@25; dairies, 18@23. Cheese—Steady; twins, 10½@11; daisies, 11½@12; young Americas, 12@14. Eggs, 15c.

COTTON.

New York, March 11.—Cotton futures opened firm. March, 8.90; April, 8.93; May, 8.77; June, 8.79; July, 8.82; August, 8.69; Sept., 8.36; Oct., 8.14; Nov., 8.03; Dec., 8.03.

Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports: Today, 23,000 bales, against 29,530 actual last week and 25,755 actual last year. For the week, 125,000, against 131,944 actual last week and 128,551 actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans, 10,371, against 7,542 last year, and at Houston, 5,625, against 8,894 last year.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, March 11.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts 15 cars; market steady to shade higher. Mediums, $6.50; yorkers, $6.25; pigs, $5.75@5.80; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.50; closing steady.

New York, March 11.—Cotton spot closed dull; mid ups, 9⅛; mid gulf, 9⅜; sales, 1,815 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, March 11.—The demand for wool continues quiet, but values are very firm. Fine territory wools have become well reduced in stock as well as fine medium of good staple. For choice lots of fine territory wool the market is firm on the scoured basis of 46c, while good stapled lots are quoted at 50c. Fine mediums are quotable on the basis of 44@45c; scoured for good lots with the range higher if well stapled. Medium territory wools are quotable at 38@40c scoured.

The market is quiet for fleece wools, but values hold steady; Ohio fine delaine at 34½c, but 35c is the general figure asked. Ohio and above is quoted at 26@27c. There is little doing in Australian wools, available offerings being light.